Dec.20, at 10 o'clock,

DRTGAGE SALE turday, 10 a. m., will be sold tvate residence. Also, at 12 f Sate, Deska, Carpeta, and Lt & BROWN, Mortgages. BUSH, Auctioneer. ORE & CO., 2. 20. AT 2:30 O'CLOCK. dish ir.a-stope China-Ware. Bow-Back Chairs, 100 Cane-Coal-Scutties, 30 chests Gun. Attend this sale for barhis year we shall offer, to pay ITURE.

SS CRIMIS, ORE and IWO-sealed. CHAPIN,

FIRE-RY-, UT SALE AT AUCTION AND SLIPPERS, cash advances, on Thursday, eat inducements to cash buy OUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

NAMARA & CO., and Shoes at Auction, Dec. 28, at 9:30 o'clock MARA & CO., Auction TIONERY.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

Hallett, Davis & Co's UPRIGHT PIANOS

nd in tune longer than any Plance made, ch and full in tone, constructed to endure, very essential the Perfect Plance of the age, saters and samateurs in America and Europe the Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Uprights un W. W. KIMBALL.

\$225 PIANO FORTE

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WATCHES.

Necklaces, Lockets, Crosses, &c. HOLIDAYS. A.H. MILLIBR.

61 Washington-st.

CANADA

Fur Manufacturing Co. Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin. ing the Holidays we will close out the balance stock at retail for manufacturer's cost price, in offer splendid value in

An can oner spiced to value in Shetland Seal Sacques, newest style.

Nova Scotia Mink Sacques and Sets.
Seal, Russian Otter and Beaver Sets.
French Seal, Lynx, Alaska Mink and Otter Sets
f medium grades.
Gents' Caps in largest variety.
Children's Cloaks and Sets, Etc., Etc.
Our goods are all of this season's manufacture, and superior in workmanship and finish. Any ar-

and superior in workmanship and finish. Any licie can be made specially to order.

BEAK & BUCHER,

WILL BUY A VERY ELEGANT ALASKA SEALSKIN SACQUE,

R. T. MARTIN 154 STATE-ST.

Keep's Custom Shirts, to measure. The very best, 6 for \$8. Not the tiest obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perly satisfactory. KEEP MNF.CO. 173 East Madison. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting. TRIND NATIONAL BANK, CRICAGO, Ill., Dec. 8, 1876. The annual meeting of the stockholders of shis Bank or the election of Directors will be held at its Banking side on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, between the bours of 2 and 4 0 clock p. m. Treatment J. IRVING PARINGE, President.

Chicago City Railway Company The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 State-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877, at 3 o'clock p. m.

W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

The Hide and Leather Bank CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1876.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its banking office on Tuesday, the 2d day of annuary next, between the hours of 10 mm. and 12 mm. BY 350N L. 18 MITH, Cashier.

Election Notice. Notice is hereby given, that the ganual election of Directors of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., will be held at the office of sale bompany, Se. 25 and 27 Chamber of Commerce, as and 27 Chamber of Commerce, as a sale of the commerce of t

Stockholders' Meeting. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company, of this filt, for the election of eleven Trustees to serve during its ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, or Tucsainy, Jan. 2, 1877, between the hours of the m and 13 m.

FINANCIAL. PER CENT. Very choice loans at SEVEN; \$10,000 at 7 or 8; \$4,000 and \$1,000 at 9. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-St.

CHAS. HENBOTIN, Cashler

7 PER CENT of a per cent loans on approved city real estate made 7 FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN the or pork, grain, produce, and provisions. Foreign schange bought and sold.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Ar a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Third sational Bank of Chicago, held this day, a dividend of the per cont was declared to the Stockholders, payable and after Annuary 5, 1877. W. S. SMITH, Dec. 25, 1876. PARTLY MADE SHIRTS. Keep's Patent Partly-Made

Drus-Shirts. The very best, 6 for 85; can be finished

unity as sewing a straight seem.

KEEP MXVE'G CO., 179 East Madion 4

SEWING MACHINES. HOLIDAY PRESENTS Centennial Laurels!

A TRIPLE CROWN FOR WHEELER & WILSON

THREE MEDALS THREE DIPLOMAS!!!



Their New Rotary Hook Lock-Stitch Sew-ing-Machines, the Standard Sewing-Machines of the World. Compare Wheeler & Wilson's Centennial

(From the Official Reports.)
FULL TEXT OF THE REASONS.

1. A Medal and Diploma for the "NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE."

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACRINE, for the following reasons:

"A Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine, unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, and possessing great originality, great adaptability to different classes of work, both on Cloth and Leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."

2. A Medal and Diploma for the "NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE," for superior quality of work in leather-stitch-

3. A Medal and Diploma for SEWING-MA-CHINE NEEDLE-WORK, "A superb display of needle-work executed upon the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machines, exquisite in design and fluish, from the lightest gauge to the heaviest Leather."

Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co., No. 44 Pourteenth-st., Union Square, NEW YORK

Assignee's Sale!

Any one contemplating purchasing , Clothing for Men's, Youths', Boys', or Children's Wear, will find it to their interest to call and get prices at

150 STATE-ST. H. W. WOLSELEY, Assignee.

BOWARDS & BROWNE GENERAL NOTICES.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull and Hon, Leonard Swett,

FARWELL HALL

SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 7:30 p. m., on the National Questions now agitating the country.

STOCK OF J. K. VAN DUZER, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Groceries, and Store Fixtures.

Bids for purchase, subject to Court's approval, will be recolved at office of undersigned, until 12 o'clock, soon, of Thursday bext. Stock and inventories ex-hibited on application. ROBERT E. JENKINS, P. ovisional Assignee.

PROPOSALS FOR GROCERIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned till Wednesday, Jan. 12: 12 o'clock m., 1877, for the following groceries, to be delivered as the Illinois Central Buspital for the Insanc, or on the cars in Jacksonville, Ill.:

10,000 pounds Crat. Loaf Sugar, in barrels.

500 pounds Cut. Loaf Sugar, in barrels.

500 pounds Cut. Loaf Sugar, in barrels.

500 pounds Crat. Loaf Sugar, Loaf Delps.

5 hair-chests extra Oolong Tes.

10 barrels New Orleans Molasses.

11 task Turkish Frunes.

21 task Turkish Frunes.

22 be purchased by samples sent to the institution and no goods to be paid for which do not squal the samples furnished by the successful bidder. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal, or part of any inconsal, for discounting the samples of the Hospitals as shall be considered for the interest of the Hospitals shall be considered sent in duplicate marked "Froposals shoulds." one directed to H. G. WHITLOCK.

Trussee, and the other to H. F. CABRIEL, Superintendent, Jacksonville, Ill.

Keep's Collars. Elegant Styles, Best Quality, \$1.50 per dozen; six for 75c KEEP MANUFACTURING CO., 173 East Madison-st.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. CHARLES H. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW Rooms 4 and 5, 91 Dearborn-st. WANTED.

WANTED. First-Class Traveling Salesman, With an established trade.

DURANDS & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

HATS Dress Silk, Stiff and Soft Hate, HOLIDAY STYLES, J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
YOLL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
OT & 40 West Lake Street,
OTEXTOA GO.

PURE WINES.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1876.

Perpetrated in the Shaky House that Grover Built

CRONING CRIME

Details of the Conspiracy Concocted by Mr. Tilden's Tricksters.

A Preconcerted Plan to Bulldoze a Sovereign State.

The Republican Electors Tell a Straightforward Story.

How the Great Cronin Erected College Without a Foundation.

And How That Edifice Is Likely to Crush its Projector.

Banning's Bombastic Speech in the House Disgusts Decent Democrats.

And Is Especially Distasteful to Con-servative Southern Members.

Third Count in Florids Mentioned Among the Prob-abilities.

Senator McDonald Put to Shame by a Colored Philosopher.

CRONIN'S CROWNIN' CRIME.

Special Dispute to The Trisons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Messrs. Watta,
Odell, and Cartwright, the Republican Electors
of Oregon, with Mr. Ben Simpson, SuveyorGeneral of the State, and Mr. George Steete,
Chairman of the Oregon State Republican Committee, reached this city this morning in obedience to a subpossa from the Committee on
Privileges and Elections of the Senate. The
American people for the first time can, from the
account which follows, learn exactly what happened is the Oregon Electoral College, and how
Gov. Grover planned to capture the Electoral
vote of that State. It is a chapter of trickery
and chicanery unparalleled in American history.
The facts in the matter of the Electoral vote of
Oregon are

Dr. Waits, one of the Republican Electors, was, on Nov. 7 last, a Postmaster of Lafayette, Oregon, and for a few days afterwards, but before Nov. 15 his resignation was accepted. About the middle of November Watts and Odell, two of the Republican Electors, in an interview with Chadwick, Secretary of State of Oregon, requested the latter to inform them when he would canvass the vote of the State, and asked that the Republican Electors might be present at the canvass. Chadwick agreed to this, and notified them subsequently that the canvass would be made Dec. 4, at 2 p. m. The Republican Electors were present at that time

this, and notified them subsequently that the canvass would be made Dec. 4, at 3 p. m. The Republican Electors were present at that time in the Secretary of State's office, with

ABOUT FIFTY OTHER WITHEASES.

The Secretary of State then canvassed the vote in the presence of Gov. Grover, and his Secretary amounced the result of that canvass as follows: Odell, 15,206; Cartwright, 15,314; Watts, 15,306—the Republican Electors; and Taswell, 14,149; Klippen, 14,186; and Cronin, 14,157—Democratic Electors, with a Cooper ticket which had a scattering vote of about 510. After this announcement, Gov. Grover said that a protest had been filled against issuing a certificate to Watts, and that he proposed to hear an argument upon that questions and would sit in the Supreme Court room at 10:30 the next day for that purpose. The next morning Senstor Kelly announced that he with others was prepared to argue the case, and proposed to argue it at great length on the part of the Democrats. The Republican Electors declined to enter into an argument, and

gument, and
SIMPLY FILED A PROTEST sument, and
supply filled A PROTEST
against the assumption by the Governor of judicial powers in attempting to pass upon the eligibility of Watts. In this protest they cited the law and precedents upon which their protest was based. Senator Kelly, aided by other attorneys, argued the case from 10:30 a. m. until 11 o'clock the same night. The Republican Electors, immediately after Gov. Grover announced that he would bear arguments, prepared a written request, citing the statute of Oregon as authority, that Secretary of State Chadwick should proceed to make out certificates of election to the Republican Electors, staching thereto his signature and the seal of the State, and should present the same to Gov. Grover for his signature. This request was handed to the Secretary of State at his residence on the evening of the 4th. He agreed to furnish the certificates on the following morning. When called upon at that time, he said that he could not, for the reason that the Governor had the tabulated statement in his office, but that he would do it as soon as he could procure

his office, but that he would do it as soon as he could procure

A OOPT OF THE STATEMENT.

This he thought he could do by noon of that day. When called upon at noon, he still deferred giving the certificates, for the reason stated in the morning. Being called upon that evening, he promised certainly by 10 o'clock the next morning. On the morning of the 6th, at about 11 o'clock, the Republican Electors called on Gov. Grover and asked for an interview. Grover replied that his office was occupied, but that he would find a room for them. He showed them into a committee-room opening out of the Senate Chamber in the Capitol building. In answer to a question when and where it would be his pleasure to deliver to the Electors their certificates of election, he replied, "In this room at the hour of 12 to-day."

he replied, "In this room at the hour of 19 today."

The Republican Electors remained in that
room from that hour. They had not been in it
a great while before there were evidences of
PRECONCENTED ACTION OF SOME SOME
between Grover and the Secretary of State and
Pat Cronin. About 11:30 the Secretary of State
delivered the room to the Republican Electors,
stating that it was their room, and that there
was a key in the door. He said that it was the
custom of Electors to have a room to themselves,
and that they had a right to control it in
their own way. Some time before 19 o'clock
Taswell, Kippel, and Cronin came into the
room, and the door was closed. There was only
one door. Just at the hour of 19 o'clock, as
struck by the town clock, the dial of which could

that he never would. Dr. Watts then requested that he never would. Dr. Watts then requested the privilege of a more than sustains all that has been common to the College, which he did substantially as follows: "I was present at the office of the Secretary of State on the 4th, and heard the announcement made by the Secretary of State, and I then took down in my memorandum-book the vote as announced." Watts then took out his memorandum-book and read to the College the vote as announced by the Secretary of State. He declared that, in accordance with that amnouncement he received 1,000 votes more than Crount, and that he knew he was one of the three highest who were voted for as Electors, but that manmon as there was a doubt in the minds of some as to his eligibility he would

ANY THE PRIVILEGE OF RESIDENCE.

Watts then presented to the President of the Colleges written resignation, which was read, and on motion was accepted by the College. Cromin then said: "By your accepting Watts resignation, which was read, and on motion was accepted by the College. Cromin then said: "By your accepting Watts resignation, which was read, and on motion was accepted by the College. Cromin then said: "By your accepting Watts resignation, which was read, and on motion was accepted by the College. Cromin then said: "By your accepting Watts resignation you refuse to recognize me as a member of the College replied: "Noting for President and Vice-President of the United States is a very important business. If you have any report of the College, when that surfority is produced we will then decide upon your right to set with me in this Electoral Colleges?" The President of the College, when that surfority is produced we will then decide upon your right to set with me in this Electoral Colleges? The President of the College, when the surform the said was a surform to the contradict of the contradic

Cronin then withdraw from the table to a remote corner of the room and never returned. The President of the College then declared that there was a Yacasor in the Electoral College. Upon motion of the Secretary of the College. Upon motion of the Secretary of the College, watte was chosen to fill the vacancy he series of the College. Watte was chosen to fill the vacancy he series of the College then cast three votes for Hayes and Waecler for Fresident and Vice-Fresident, in scorosance with the laws of the United States and the statuses of Oregon. The President and the states of Oregon. The President and the states of Oregon. The President of the College then, at the direction of the College, proceeded to the Secretary of State and demanded of him a certified tabular statement of the vote of the State was chosen to the transcript of the official vote for Elector, and certified tabular statement of the vote of the State was chosen to the top of the State was chosen to the top of the State was chosen to the vote of the State wa

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BANNING'S BOMBAST.

Resease Disputes to The Tribuma.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Gen. Banning's war speech receives no tavor except among the very small and rapidly decreasing number of extreme men. The majority of the Southern Representatives criticise it severely, and some of them, in referring to Banning's excellent record in the Union army, put it about this way: "The South went into one war because it did not like a President who had been elected. Banning went to war to compel the South to submit. Now he shouts to the South that she ought to go to war again it snother President the don't like is declared elected. When Banning gets us into this war, how can we tell which side he will fight on, to the South that she eaght to go to war again if snother President she don't like is declared elected. When Banning gets us into this war, how can we tell which side he will fight on, whether he will be as he was before, or as he seems to think he is now?" The extreme Democrats here, chiefly from the North, don't like Ben Hill's letter, because, as they say, there is quite too much submission, in case Hayes is declared elected, in it.

As isquiran's conclusion.

A Boston merchant who came here to endeavor to asceriain for his business guidance what the political future is to be, and who has had interviews with the leading members of both parties here, left for home to-night convinced that Congress will agree upon some harmonious plan for counting the vote, and announcing the result, which will secure the peaceful insuguration of the successful candidate. Who that is to be he was not so sure.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAMS.

Speaker Randall, Judge Knott, and Gen. Hunton held a long consultation to-day in regard to the obstacles interposed by the Western Union Telegraph Company to prevent the production of the telegrams called for by the Louisians Committee. It is understood that they are unanimously in favor of exercising the full power of the House to compel compliance with its subposes. The issue will not probably be presented until Superintendent Barnes arriyes here from New Orieans, and is brought be-

to leave. Bobby Duncan wanted him to stand off and let him shoot at his badge. Said he didn't want any damned nigger officers around here.

A large mass of testimony was taken by this Committee, of which the above are the principal points.

At the evening session Joseph Correll, colored, Jones, Newton Smith, and J. G. Taylor, testified as to the generally peaceful character of the canvass in Ouschita, and the efforts of the Democrats to have a quiet, peaceable election.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE, of whom Morrison is Chairman, examined some half-dosen colored witnesses, during the day, of the Farish of Orienna, who testified to being assaulted, beaten, or intimidated by their own race for having voted the Democratic ticket.

William W. Washburn, of Morehouse Farish, said he knew of but once case of violence there. The day of election otherwise was peaceable. He had been elected to the Legislature, and counted out by the Returning Board. He believed the buildozers were organized by young men for the purpose of creating a mystery, and that members of the Democratic party took steps to break it up.

He was questioned closely by Mr. Townsend in reference to the homicides in the parish, and attributed it to inefficiency of the judiciary and lack of support by the people.

At the evening session, Albert Voorhies, a member of the Legislature and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Corresponding Committee, testified that every effort had been taken by the Committee and himself to secure a peaceful election.

The Sub-Committee and himself to secure a peaceful election.

The Bub-Committee and himself to secure a peaceful election.

The Bub-Committee and himself to secure a peaceful election.

The Bub-Committee and himself to secure a peaceful election.

The Bub-Committee, testified that every effort had been taken by the Committee, of the House, called on Gov. Kellogy to-day and protested against the harricadan of the barricades, which the Governor declined to do. When asked if contestants and citizens would be admitted,

ILLINOIS.

INDIANA.

the late War. Their indignation at such a speech, that in the mother country would be treason, could be seen in their faces. It was not Democrats who were indignant. Many of Judge Carter's best friends listened to his speech with astonishment and pain.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 28.—The Democrats of

CHICAGO.

THE SENATORIAL CONFLICT
is now the all-engaging topic of the politicians at the Grand Pacific Hotel and the Palmer House. At the Pacific Senator Logan has his headquarters in Parlor II, where he receives his friends. The room is crowded daily by leading politicians, and a good many people call in to see the Senator. Yesterday there was quite a delegation from Will and Kane Counties, who stated that they would give Gen. Logan their support. Ex-Ald. Schaffner brought in Ald. Lengacher, who wants to take Feldkamp's place as Appraiser of Customs for the Port of Chicago. Mr. Polachek's friends are also working for him for the position, and there are some half a dozen other candidates in the field. It is said that Gen. Mann, Gen. Reynolds, and several other Generals are after the place. There have been rumors affoat on the street for several days back that Col. George S. Bangs and J. D. Hanvey were soon to retire from the positions of Sub-Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue. Col. Bangs' private business is said to necessitate his realgnation, and Mr. Harvey is not axious to hold the office many months longer. It is butted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A ROCKFORD PARTY.

The Law and Its Votaries Spoken of with the Utmost Respect and a Kindly Word Said on Behalf of

the Patient Client.

LEGAL AMENITIES.

Third Annual Dinner of the Association.

veral Orators Touch Incidentally upon the Exciting Political Situation,

recate a Resort to Erms, and Want the Law

nt was the banquet, and plentiful, rom the cyster, the shell of which (in cry) the clients got, while the attorney

of Health has assued a mecommending vaccina-tion and revaccination to guard against the probable introduction of small-pox from Wis-probable introduction of small-pox from Wisconsin and Manitobe. Physicians are to notify the Secretary of the Bo its spread.

New York, Dec. 28.—The World says mor

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispetch to The Tribun
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 28.—The S
f Health has issued a circular for

New York Agnated by a Gas Defalcation and Flight.

Ferocious Behavior of an Iowa Bigamist---Mob-Violence SW In Kentucky VOSU

Case of Mysterious Dis-Foul Play Suspected in the Quincy PLIGHT OF A BLACK SWAN.

New York, Dec. 28.—It was known two

New York, Dec. 28.—It was known two weeks ago among a few relatives and business associates that Otis D. Swan, a prominent Wall street broker, and one who had been connected with several public and private trusts, had misappropriated funds belonging to the Union League Club to the extent of between \$5,000 and \$7,000 of his sister's and brother's estates to a large amount, variously estimated at from \$70,000 to \$100,000. On Friday last Mr. Swan left his home at Oyster Bay, L. L., at an early hour in the morning, accompanied by his wife. He was last seen at his office, No. 54 Wall street, at Sp. m. Friday. Those in the office thought that He was last seen at his office, No. 54 Wall street, at \$p. m. Friday. Those in the office thought that he was departing as usual for home. It is not known where he did go, nor where he is now. It is said there was no necessity of flight to eacape prosecution, inasmuch as his offenses all belong to the breach-of-trust class, and are not actionable. Swan's disappearance was regarded with suspicion in Wall street, and to-day the whole matter became known. It is reported that Swan inherited half a million from his father. Benjamin Swan, who was uniment as a merchant, accumulated a large fortune, and, with his family, filled a conspicuous position in the religious and social life of the city. Otis D. Swan is 50 years of age. When his Tather died he took charge of the estate and became Trustee for the portion which feel to his sister, Mrs. C. M. Fearing. He was not successful in business, and, in 1878, falled with small liabilities, to the great superisa of Wall street when the street when the street was the wall in the street when the street superisa of Wall street when the street was the wall in the street when the street was the street when the street was the street was

hockerage business. He hopen to the heavily. He was a Director of New York and Lenor Hospitals, of the Home for the Ruptured and Crippled, of the Library Association, Trustee of several penerulent associations. Secretary of the Board of Trustees of a bank for Savings in Bleeker street, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Building Fund Committee of the Union League Crub. He had no access to the funds of the Bleeker Street Savings Bank. He was of some service to the hospitals with which he was of some service to the hospitals with which he was connected, and it is not believed that he has taken any of their property. Swan had charge of the interest of the building fund of the Union League Club, which is now over \$100,000, and lost in speculation the interest received in July. This defalcation was discovered in the Club twelve days ago, but was kept secret.

A PEROCIOUS BIGAMIST. Cudmore was sentenced to the Pentientiary for six years, for assaulting with intent to kill Jeannette Morgan, a young woman who would not marry, him after having said she would. The trial developed an innate cussedness in the an instrument of the control of the o the girl. On Thur married to the gar. On the appearance of a woman from Chicago who claimed to be Mrs. Cudmore No. 1,—a woman of intelli-

JOHN LYONS.

FATAL BOXING-MATCH.

Bosron, Dec. 28.—In a glove-fight at Real this evening between P. J. McDermot

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28.—The trial of Z. B. Henry, the murderer of the two Gallaghers at Harrodabure, ten days ago, resulted in holding him in \$3,500 to answer.

FOUND GUILTY.

LITTLE ROOS, Ark., Dec. 28.—At Fort Smith, esterday, a negro man was found guilty in the Inited States Court of a murder in the Indian

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

at the White House.

Albert Rhodes in St. Fichoiss for S
There was an interesting though u
come in the life of Abraham Lincoln

ras an eye-witness. It was on the occasion of the twenty Indian Chiefs to the Exect delegated by their respective tribe sonally withthe great father in the of their affairs. They were habitated feathers and paint, and each one dwith the greatness of the occase eventful, probably, of their lives, preter placed them in the form of the spacious east room, on the would have been ill at ease on they sat on the carpet in decore waited the arrival of the Chief Ma A number of people had been present at the interview, amon officers civil and military, and present at the interview, among whom were officers civil and military, and foreign diplomates, accompanied by their wives, in fashionable toilet. Several of the latter, whose feet had not long left the asphalt of the boulevards of Paras, looked on the copper-colored men—two or three using eye-glasses—with peculiar interest; the objects of it, however, ast under the close observation with calm dignity, as calm as if they had been in the habit of sitting amidst the gaudy splendors of an east room, and of being looked upon every day, by distinguished men and handsome women; the absence of any manifestation of surprise being a characteristic of Indian nature.

space being made by ushers about to take place, space being made by ushers about the Chiefs, the President and the immediate group behind him. The interpreter occupied a place near Lincoln, to turn the aboriginal language into English as it fell from the lip. The ceremony began by a personal presentation of the the many began by a personal presentation of the lip.

The Judge Also Holds the

THE COUL

that the world is caught the inquiring ned like a note of in the globe.

It globe, in the globe, in the globe, intimed Lincoln, in angation, with a twinkle case can get into a bigner, for instance, as the great father, they re it a mild term, that the place from the great father, they re it a mild term, that ration. He started off orth pole, torrid zone, of the United States, ite a man to walk from ther, in which he got an seeing a well-known the Lincoln placed his ntly urged him forward of the Indiana, to whom.

owed and withdrew, and urprise, endeavored to the difficulty as best he theme where the Presi-

owed the Indian recep-d expressed the desire rhite men, satisfied his this food without stint, of our civilization which d, sausage killed him.

aw Catholic Discuss of a. III.

Word. fiested in Catholic circles cent appointment of the salding, S. T. L., at preshael's Church, in Eighth ic of the new Diocese of nunds of the diocase ally determined, but it is all be announced early ar Spalding will be for nop. The Consistery of diocese was created was her Spaiding will be for the top. The Consistory of diocese was created was the of the present month, young, but has already for devotion, real, is the nephew and late Archbishop Spaides, and is a frequency of the Catholic magazines, for in Lebanon, Ky., and His sarcestors belonged cite pilgrims, who, fleeling ution in England, founded y in 1634, fourteen years he Pilgrims at Plymouth, wer, were not all of England of them having devest of Celtic stock. Fathenmention was obtained in est of Celtic stock. Fatheducation was obtained in at Lebanon, his birthplace. years there, and while still sent to Mount St. Mary's g. Md., where he remained of years of his graduation. the College of St. Mary innati, where he graduation in 1861. After was sent by his me Bishop of Louisat Louvain, Belgium, and the summer of 1868. He time the S. T. L. (Licengia)—Lecturer of Sacred hort visit to Rome he re, and shortly after was of the Diocese of Louisand his office and came to sappointed curate of St.

retheoming Message.

consent commercial.

c. 26.—Gov. Hayes has

so his sunual message,
ands of the printers. Like

from the hands of its

twill be brief, not occupyda half or three newspal be confined strictly to
allusion to national polithat Gov. Hayes will reexpressed views as to the
g the practice of creating
The fact that the local
the State increased dur
\$10,000,000 renders the

cition a timely one. The a healthy condition, and a in a course of rapid exthe sinking fund provided the Sinking fund provided the Constitution. The fact tiary, constructed for the immum of pet more than eabouts, has now incarcerapy and the Legislature, and the vor the erection of one or sone in suitable localities, e of giving relief to the time for the rural tramps.

In the legislature of the time for the rural tramps, and the translature of the rural tramps.

In the legislature of Ben-Excluding Machas and the Bombay districts for anges from "great scard-Among them is Poonsh, tion led to the "Ryots" STS. The supreme Governmemissions of land revelet works,—itself expendantal to be borne in mind, is iture of the native Princes, by little putentates like tham, who is said to have hand to be making grand I progress from Madras It is said that one chief of or charges will be in pronate that all this fuss and which not one native in thing, should occur at a greativators of Poonsh are selling their cattle for head.

In with Ideas.

The Press.

The Degger halted a man and asked for alms, the look kindly on him, and stairs into his office and it. The beggar followed my of the block, into an die stove, and when the p his overcoat and poked

do rout"

o," was the reply.

y I'm awful poor."

ent, "said the gentlemant a clear case, and theregery from me."

reo at the foot of the rar, remembering it was a down.

n. I have business hours if I could do business at shouldn't pay rent for rou climb!"

elve Hundred Feet.

ev.) Enterprise has the horrible accident which lidated Imperial Mine; ming to the surface at after the surface at a shouldn't pay the surface at a shouldn't pay in the surface before his condition was im, fell from the cage had 100 feet of the surface before his condition was im, fell from the cage he fell between the cage shaft and horriby torn fore the cage could be I and precipitated 1,250 what little semblance of is lifeless form by the ythe fall. As soon as wered and the fragments dup in a blanket and lis head, legs, and arms here was scarcely enough or to tell how the pieces.

of the last remaining reeb haron, by the great en-ay justly be pronounced a ring science. But a still county been achieved in rention of an absolutely thick impurities are no-lons.

The Motion for a New Trial in the

Metropolitan Case Overruled. The Judge Also Holds that the Petitioner

THE COURTS

Has No Standing in Court. Parther Testimony in the South Park Con-

demnation Case. Becord of Judgments and New Suits-Bankrunter

Proceedings. THE METROPOLITAN.

THE EXD OF THE CONDEMNATION SUIT.
The argument of the motion for new trial in the condemnation case of the Metropolitan City Ballway Company against the Chicago West Division Railway Company was continued yesterday morning before Judge Rogers.

Mr. Ayer said he was unwilling to have the

megoto the Supreme Court without the Judge's rolling on the motion to set saids the verdict. The defendants had been prohibited from showing that they would suffer damage by the diversion of passengers from other streets than Lake and Canal. It was an important matter if a rival line withdrew passengers from Fourteenth or other streets, and whatever damage was suffered of every kind should have been considered. He also claimed that two of the instructions to the jury were calculated to mislead them. The amount of the verdict was also a gross fraud. Arguments were also made by Mr. Fratt and Judge Lawrence for the petitioners, they claiming that no harm would result from allowing the verdict to stand and letting the case go up at once on the dismissal of the whole petition. Judge Beckwith made the closing argument, reviewing the points made by the preceding souncel, and urging that the defendants would be seriously prejudiced by overruing the motion for a new trial.

JUDGE BORRES

then overruled the motion for a new trial. He mid that so far as the exclusion of evidence was soncereed he was satisfied that he mad ruled correctly. As to the instructions to the jury there was one given on the part of the petitioners which was by itself elightly misleading. But the substance of it was all right, and a juror who had heard the whole trial, and knew the abject of the suit, could not be led astray by the instruction as to the verdict. A Judge was not always justified in setting it saide because he was disastisfed with it, as he would sometimes have to overrule verdicts which the Supreme Court had sustained. The jury was supposed to understand the master before them, and a good deal of weight attached to their verdict. There was also a good deal of evidence to sustain their verdict, and, in fact, if they believed the testimony they were bound to find as they did. Taking all the views of the question into consideration, and without reference to the opinions of witnesses, the Judge thought to be anicalled with the verdict i

notes are the street to expend the city was first becessary, and notice of an applicative for an ordinance must first have been given. In the absence of all proof on the subject, it would be held that the fact that the City Council sected on the petition was in itself sufficient to justify a Judge in presuming that the notice had been given. Evidence, however, had been irroduced which tended strongly to show that the notice in fact had been given.

After the ordinance was passed it was a condition precedent that it should be accepted and a bond should be given for the faithful purformance of its provisions. No formal acceptance in writing was ever made, nor was it required. Acts of the Company under the ordinance and within its provisions showing an intention to eccept were in fact an acceptance. In the precent instance the Company had gone on to like a bond and make contracts, and those acts were an affect on suceptance of the ordinance. The bond did not have any seal or scroll showing an intention to affir a seal, and was therefore no bond in the legal sense of the word. Subsequently a seal was affired, and another perfect bond in the strength of the tracks was endoughed by a suit in the United States Circuit Court, and the petitioner claimed the time mentioned in the ordinance was thereby extended. It was a question of great doubt whether the Company had not, by its failure to file a partect bond in time, lost all its rights on Lake and Canal streets. But the main question was whether the Horse and Dunmy Railroad act conferred on the petitioner the animals of the Lake and Canal streets. Was a species of property and it had been repeatedly held that such rights were property and were subject to condemnation. The appropriation of such a right was the destruction of it. It was however, subject to such destruction if the traction of the Horse and Dunmy Railroad act for taking property precedent of the property included to be competition, and such inhipication could only be constructed." Such power would only be

the petition was sustained. An appeal was therefore asked, and allowed under cond for \$500, and it was stipulated between the parties that the case should go to the Southern Grand Division of the Supreme Court sitting at Mount Vernoa next June.

IN GENERAL. THE SOUTH PARK CASE.

Yesterday was occupied in the South Park condemnation case in the introduction of witnesses on the part of the defendants as to the value of the land to be taken. The first witness was Mahlon D. Ogden, a well-known capitalist, who estimated the forty acres in question at \$5,000 an acre.

Mr. M. L. Scudder also considered it worth \$5,000 and upwards an acra. His partner, Mr. Sheldon, a few days ago, valued it at \$400 or \$500 for the high land and about \$100 for the low land.

5,000 an acre.

James Stinson raised the value to \$10,000.

That if the park was not there the land would be worth much more.

R. P. Pierce fixed it at \$3,000 to \$5,000. Subdivided it would be worth \$25 a front foot or

in Monday's Tribuse. But he alludes to a metrorite which fell, is seems, into the Pacific Occur near Sin Princisco a few days ago. As this is the first I have heard of the incitent, I would be glad to have him state the particular light I am not certain, nor of the hour, but think it was I to 2 o'clock, happening to be awake. I was startled by a sudden filly longer than a flash of lighting. I arose and looked out, found the sky clear, and, as there was no apparent came for the flash, concluded it must have been a meteor, but the few may not have been a meteor, but the few in quiries I made next day gave no confirmation. Ferhaps some of your renders can give flight on the subject. The quotation with which Tribuses are incorrect, and in one of the subject. The quotation with which Tribuses are incorrect, and in one of the subject. The quotation with which Tribuses are incorrect, and in one of the subject. The quotation with which Tribuses are incorrect, and in one of the subject. The quotation with which Tribuses are incorrect, and in one of the paper. Three of the four-lines are incorrect, and in one of the minutes are incorrect, and in one of the minutes are incorrect, and in one of them two surplus syllables are injected, whereas in necuracy of rhythm their author probably surpassed any writer of any age. Pope's lines should read:

Who seel with equal eye, as God of all, A here perish, or a sparrow fall; A not not appropries of the same, and the effect of the deed, shall pay to all lands for the same, and the effect of the deed, shall pay to all lands for the same, and the effect of the deed, shall pay to all lands for the same, and the effect of such deed, shall pay to all lands for the same, and the effect of such deed, shall pay to all lands for the same appoint of the specific of such deed, shall pay to all lands for the same of property sold for taxes, the manure of obtaining and lands of the specific of such deed, shall pay to all lands for the same.

RACK TAXES.

Poeci, a, 009;
To my nices Teress Antonelli, 5, 000f.
To my nices Teress Antonelli, 3, 000f.
To my nices Impoemas, married Bornana, the bentiter with all yer bas relief representing the Nativity, which stands near my bed.
To my nephew Agostine, the watch which stands on the little table, with the arms of the Holy Father, given use by his Holiness on occasion of the centenary of St. Peter.
To my nephew Domonico, the other pocket watch, with my arms.
To my nephew Paolo, the watch, with gold chain, which I was every day, with my arms on one side and my nipher on the other.

chain, which I wear every thy, with my arms on one side and my hipher on the other.

To my nephew Pictro, twelve silver covers of those which I use thiff.

The my cister-sis-law Mariana, one my pair of great silver lamps, whichever she chooses. The other I leave to my aster-in-law Peppina.

To my sister-maw Minnal I leave my triangular silver inhetend, which stands upon my best writing table, together with one of my little boars of Florentine most?, which are in the same room.

To my sister-in-law Vitteria I leave the silver basin and vase of English work, which are in the case. To my hisse firms, wife of Arostino, I leave the little service of silver gilt, consisting of tray, coffes-pot, cream-jug, sugar-bowl, and cups, with spoons, requesting her to accept them as a remembrance of one who is grateful to her for all the kindness she need toward brin while he was in this world, and who prays her to make use of the and objects for her defenses.

Rows, Jan. 18, 1871. G. Card. Arrostani.

WASTED TALE HELP. WANTED—A PARTY AS AN ARRIVANT-SUperintendent has large seath, doon, and blind matory. File has been experience in this business in
Chicago. If any one of the competent to make out
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Marter-Salesman of the salesman of the salesma

BOOK Respers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED-IT COMMISSION HOUSE!

(Is the engine bequanted with all graces having had 10 years' experience in this city; Erst-class references given. O it. Tribane class.

SITUATION WANTED-A DOLLECTION WID HAS had year of experience making collections for wholesale bouses of this city in the Western States will experience furnished. Address I.S. Thomse Onless of the Commission of the Commis

She had twelve years experience in the dreet of the would now make experience in the dreet of the would now make experience in the dreet of the world now make experience in the dreet of the world now make the world now mak Ville, Alich.

Situation wanted—if retail bry goods

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Address Y 2, Tellopse office.

Situation wanted—as Bookkerfer by a

man when time expires at present place Jan. 1,

1877. P 100, Tribune office.

Mincolland columns

Officer wanter to Lumber of an experienced and president man in an abelonging to the hunting a from measurement or photonic in Consumer. Addr. Tribuna uffect.

TO REST. CHECK TO SERVE AND STORY TO STORY THE TABLE TO STORY THE TABL

congress count the vote? Can they do so separately? And what if they differ? So completely absurd is the proposition that the two Houses can come together without some previous law, and without some previous rules for their government, that it is useless

by a writer in these words:

by a writer in these words:

But the votes shall be counted. They cannot be counted by the House or the Senate, either jointly or separately. There is consequently no person left to count them but the President of the Senate; hence, by a necessary implication, he is the person to count those votes, of which he alone has the rightful possession under our Constitution.

Now will the Democratic war-managers indicate how the votes can be "counted by the two Houses of Congress" and how in the

two Houses of Congress "? and how, in the absence of any law or direction on the sub-ject, the counting can take place unless per-formed by the President of the Senate?

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

ports were \$315,189,292, and for the first ten

months of 1876 they were \$261,182,778, showing a decrease of \$54,006,514 in dutiable imports for that period. During the same period in 1875 the exports of domestic

merchandise were \$443,166,439, and in 1876

merchandise were \$443,166,439, and in 1876 they were \$498,543,279, showing an increase of \$55,376,840 for that period. Both these statements exclude the exports and imports of coin and bullion, and they show a variation in the trade of \$109,383,354, about equally divided between the increase of domestic exports and the degree of domestic exports and the degree of the state of the

mestic exports and the decrease of foreign

imports.

Without entering into the controversy about the meaning and advantages of what is called the "balance of trade," it cannot be denied so long as this country is a large debtor to foreign countries, both publicly and privately, that this variation represents a practical reduction of the foreign indebtedness to the amount of the difference between the exports and imports. Btill leaving out of account the coin and bullion, the total imports for the first ten months of this year, both dutiable and free of duty, were \$380,346,358, and the total exports were \$510,-104,678; in other words, the United States sold \$129,758,320 more goods abroad than it bought of foreign products. This difference must be paid by the foreign countries in some shape or other, either by the return of American securities held abroad or the payment in specie, or by both in part. While we were selling abroad \$100,000,000 a year less than we were buying from abroad, we were run-

we were buying from abroad, we were running in debt to that extent; now that we

we were buying from abroad, we were running in debt to that extent; now that we are selling \$130,000,000 more than we are buying, we are reducing that debt in that amount, or receiving back some of the specie that has been steadily flowing from the country for years, which may be applied upon a reduction of the debt.

These later figures, then, confirm the theory we have already advanced that the change in our foreign trade will be of material assistance in the return to specie payments. How long or to how great an extent the same tendency will prevail cannot, of course, be foretold. A revival of flush and extravagant times might, by increasing the willingness of people to indulge in foreign luxuries, increase the line of imports, and, by raising the price of labor, might cut off from foreign markets some of the manufactured goods with which we are now beginning to compete with foreign manufacturers. But at present there is no indication that a new era of extravagance will set in for some time to come. Nor can we avoid the feeling that the prevailing economy will be a benefit to the country, and lead to the cultivation of a broader field for American products and industry, while at the same time contributing to the restoration of a specie currency and the reduction of our foreign indebtedness.

Those blood-thirsty Democrats who set up

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New Chicago Theat rest, between Lake and Rai Comedy Company.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn and Stafe. is of the Kellogg Opers-Troupe. "Fra

PIESTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, LaSalie-st. Special Communication, this (Yriday) ing at 7:30 o'clock, for Installation of Citices, eet and appointed, for the ensuling Massic year, our cordinally layied to meet with us. By order of Laster. E. N. TUCEER, Secretary. OME LODGE, No. 508, A. P. and A. N.—Regular munication this evening at 134 Twenty-second-st., nayment of dues and installation of officers elec-ting brethren cordisity invited. In order of W. M. E. Z. HERRICG, Sec.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1876.

nge yesterday closed at 98}.

In our commercial columns this morning will be found a compilation of valuable information obtained through special correspondents at various points in those States, concerning the supply of hogs, the corn crop, and the prospects for wheat in Iowa, Nebrasks, Kansas, and Minnesota.

aumber of fires cocurring in Chicago was 474, the total loss \$389,820, and the total insurance \$3,273,800. It is a record of which any city of this size might be proud, and one which speaks volumes for the efficiency of our Fire Department and the sufficiency of our Fire Department and the sufficiency of our water supply.

Senator McDonald yesterday met more than his match in a colored witness before the Senate Committee sitting in New Orleans, who, after having reluctantly given the names of several leaders of the bull-diving organizations, manifested some nervousness as to the consequences of the exposure to himself upon returning home, and asked what protection the Committee could furnish in case he were molested. "Report the parties to the Committee and they shall be punished," was the prompt reply of the Democratic Senator from Indians. "But," insisted the witness, "if I go home and get killed, I can't report to the Committee!" There was no answering this. The all-powerful Committee of the Senate of the United States could compel this luckless negro to testify against his persecutors, but could not lift a finger to save him from the deadly vengeance that he feared.

Our Washington dispatches this morning

mary and \$11.12\partial 11.15 for February. Mests closed \(\phi \rightarrow \text{per} \) b higher, at \(\phi \rightarrow \text{for for mew shoulders, boxed, 8\partial \text{for de short-ribà, and shower, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was more active an astrong. Wheat closed \(\phi \) lower, at \$1.24 \(\phi \) for January and \$1.26 \(\text{for February. Corn closed \(\phi \) lower, at \$50 cash and \$5\partial \text{for January. Oats closed a shade firmer, at \$40 cash and \$4\partial \text{for January.} Bye was steady, at 720. Barley closed dull, at 660 for January and 670 asked for February. Hogs were in active demand, and were firm at 100 advance, with sales principally at \$5.80\pi 6.20. Cattle were active and strong. Sheep were dull and unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$107.00 in greenbacks at the close.

The serious disagreement between the two branches of the Prench Parliament, which for a time threatened consequences dangerous to the stability of the Republic, has terminated in a victory for the Chamber of Deputies, although the latter body appears to have rejected Gammara's policy of eternal defiance, and to have met the Senate half way in disposing of the Ministerial Budget. The question at issue was one which frequently arises in the American Congress—that of a dead-lock on certain items of an appropriation bill, items which the House had stricken out and the Senate inserted. In the French Assembly, as in our own Congress, the Lower sembly, as in our own Congress, the Lower House originates all measures, but it was the question whether the Senate could amend by adding items which the House had rejected adding items which the House had rejected that agitated the Deputies. As the matter now stands, the latter have adopted the Budget according to their own views, and the Senate can do no more than gracefully succumb,—which, as indicated in the cable dispatches, is the outcome most probable. Mr. Anams, the Assistant Corporation

Counsel, has prepared the outlines of a bill to be submitted to the General Assembly for the collection of the old and unpaid taxes the collection of the old and unpaid taxes due the city for years prior to 1875. The bill provides for the general re-levy of all the city taxes during those years, and provides that those who paid their taxes for those years shall be entitled to be credited on the new levy with that amount. This is a very comprehensive law, providing for a vast deal of machinery; but if it be necessary to accomplish the end, then the law itself is a necessity. There are several millions of to accomplish the end, then the law itself is a necessity. There are several millions of dollars of these unpaid taxes still outstanding, and the city is practically paying interest on that amount as so much borrowed money, and there is no deliverance from the debt save by collection of these back taxes. Mr. Anymony is also preparing a bill on the same subject, which will be completed in a few days, and perhaps there may be other bills submitted. The several bills will then be considered, and one act matured and agreed upon.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The contrast between the testimony offered before the Senate and House Committees now in session in New Orleans, is a very significant and suggestive one. Assuming that both Committees are honestly searching, although from different standpoints, to discover whether the election in Louisians was a fair and free one, the respective results of the two investigations are, to say the least, very striking. On Wednesday the Senate Committee heard several witnesses. Alexander Gilbert testified as to open assaults of armed bodies of men calling themselves "bulldozers" upon meetings of colored Republicans, of personal assaults and violence, of the murder of some of his own acquaint—March, and whose successors have not yet. now in session in New Orleans, is a very the other vacancies will be filled by election An event of great interest to the legal fraternity of Chicago, the annual banquet of the Bar Association, is duly chronicled this morning in our local columns, from which it is evident that the affair of last evening was no less brilliant and enjoyable than its predecessors, or than those which, Providence permitting, shall come after.

But Hill's "open letter" is not at all satisfactory to the Democratic extremists in Washington. What particularly irritates, them is that this representative Southern man should advocate peaceful submission in case Harm is declared elected. It is discouraging to discover that the South cares more for peace and prosperity than for post-offices and plunder.

From statistics contained in the annual report of Fire-Marshal Barouch, it is shown that, during the year just closing, the total number of fires occurring in Chicago was 474, the total loss \$389,820, and the total insurance \$3,273,800. It is a record of which any city of this size might be proud, and one which speaks volumes for the efficiency of our Fire Department and the sufficiency of our Fire Department and the sufficiency of our water supply.

Senstor McDonald yesterday met more than his match in a colored witness before the Senate Committee is a continuous narrative of torture, violence, but the fire was notified by the "Regulators" not to be justice. The testimony already taken before the Senate Committee is a continuous narrative of torture, violence, bloodshed, terrorism, and intimidation, prac-

of our Fire Department and the sufficiency of our water supply.

Sension McDounto yearbridge and most of the best of the best

and even then no one would think of conthe two stories as told to the Committees to-gether, and it is impossible to seespe the con-viction that there was not a fair and free election in Louisiana; and that fraud and terrorism were practiced in certain parishes to such an extent that the Republican ma-jorities were overcome by illegal means. It now becomes a question whether the Re-turning Board was not warranted under the Election law in throwing out the vote of such parishes.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE. THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

There will be twenty-eight new Senators to be seated in the United States Senate on the 4th of March next. Twenty-five of the vacancies occur under the law which requires one-third of the members to be elected every two years; Key, of Tennessee, and Pance, of West Virginia, are serving under appointments by the Governors of their States, the former to fill Annuary Journou's place and the latter Mr. Carratton's, and these vacancies will have to be filled by the Tennessee and West Virginia Legislatures; and Louisiana, besides electing a successor to Senator Warr, has also to fill the vacancy occasioned by the refusal to admit Pincisto Senator West, has also to fill the vacancy occasioned by the refusal to admit Pincenack. The Republicans whose terms expire are Alconn, Mississippi; ANTHONY, Rhode Island; BLAIKE, Maine; BOUTWELL, Massachusetts; Chayron, Arkansas; Chagin, New Hampshire; FERRY, Michigan; FRELINGHUYEEN, New Jersey; HITCHCOCK, Nebraska; HARVEY, Kansas; LOCAE, Illinois; BORBETSON, South Carolina; West; Louisiana; WixTON Minnagola, Waster, Louisiana; WixTON Minnagola, Waster, Louisiana; The

HARVEY, Kansas; Logan, Illinois; Romentson, South Carolins; West, Louisians; Wisdom, Minnesota; Where, Lowa,—15. The Democrats whose terms expire are Coopen and Key, Tennessee; Davis and Price, of West Virginia; Goldenwart, Alabama; Harricon, Texas; Kelly, Oregon; Norwood, Georgia; Ranson, North Carolina; Saulendry, Delaware; Stevenson, Kentucky; Johnson, Virginia,—12. Of these there will be no political changes in the Democratic vacancies that occur; among the Republicans there will be changes certainly in the political character of the Senators from Mississippi and Arkansas, probably in New Jersey, and possibly in Illinois. Admitting all these, it will leave the Senate 41 Republicans and 35 Democrats.

Of the outgoing Senators, Messrs. Antriony, Ranson, and Teller (one of the new Senators from Colorado) have been re-elected. Mr. Alconn, Republican, gives way to Mr. Land, whose election may possibly be disputed on the ground that the Legislature which chose him was the creature of fraud and violence,—elected on the "Mississippi Plan." Mr. Stevenson's place has been given to Mr. Beck, who will probably contest the Democratic leadership in the Senate with Trusman and Bayand. Mr. E. H. Rolling, formerly member of Congress, and long time Security members of Congress, and long time Security m formerly member of Congress, and long time Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, succeeds Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire. Gov. Kinkwood, of Iowa, succeeds Senator Waight; Goldthwaitz, succeeds Senator Whight; Goldthwaitz, of Alabama, gives way to Mr. Mongan; Texas sends the present Governor, Coxx, in place of Hamilton; Commin, recently elected by the Republican Legislature in South Carolina, succeeds Robertson, though there will be a show of contest by "Gen." Burwill be a show of contest by "Gen. Bur-LER, of Hamburg notoriety, who has been elected by the Hamburg Legislature; Keller, of Oregon, gives way to Groven, the present Governor, whose illegal action in the Cronin case may possibly lead to his rejection by the Senate. Johnston, of Virginia, has the Senate. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, has been elected his own successor. These are all the places that have been filled so far;

All the Senators whose terms expire next March, and whose successors have not yet been chosen, are understood to be candidates for re-election. Those who are pretty sure, to be returned are Bourwell of Massachusetts, Blanks of Maine, Saulsbury of Delaware, Davis of West Virginia, and Window of Minnesota. Clayron's place will probably be filled by the election of Garland, now Governor of Arkansas. In Louisiana, the State is said to be for Kelloga and Walmoth, though Pinchback still counts more State is said to be for Kerloge and Warmore, though Preceder still counts upon
his influence with the negro element in the
Legislature to get a new certificate. In the
New Jersey Legislature there is just one
Democratic majority on joint ballot, but one
of the Democratic members is so infirm that
it is believed he will not be present, which
would leave the vote a tie and make a fierce
contest. This gives a hope that Mr. FreLineauveren may be re-elected, though WillLIM Walter Pherrs is also mentioned as the
coming man. Concerning the successorship
to Mr. Logan, the division of the
Legislature—98 Democrats, 101 Republicans, and 5 Independents, whose action is
doubtful—offers a field for speculation altogether too wide to be entered into at present; no man with a reputation for prophecy
to gain or maintain will care to risk a prediction as to the result in this State. In
any event, there will be a Republican ma-

GRANT'S vote was 6,541. For Harm it was shall be counted by the two Houses of Congress." We sak these persons how the two Houses of Congress can count the votes? Congress is a legislature, and beyond the ness of the White-Line-Rifle-Club argument. In the counties named, together with those of Amite, Warren, and Lowades, the vote for Grant in 1872 was 13,094. For Harrs it was but 891,—which further illustrates the effectiveness of the Rifle-Club argument. No argument evidently ever converted voters so effectively as did that same convert the negro voters of those six counties. Of course nome of them were frightened into staying away from the polls or into voting for Therst! The Rifle-Club argument convinced them, that's all; and that accounts for the full one-fifth of the popular majority figured up for Theory in Mississippi, and which but for the Rifle-Club argument would have been returned as not less than 25,000 majority for Hayes. Congress is a legislature, and beyond the mere regulation of its own proceedings no one House can exercise any control, nor make a law, nor govern the other House. The two Houses can act only by concurrent action, and must act separately. They cannot sit as one body. No such meeting as that of the Sanate and House in joint session can exist. The two Houses retaining their separate and distinct organization may meet—if so agreed by previous joint resolution or law—in the same hall, but they meet as separate and distinct bodies incapable of being merged into one. They can do no act except by separate and concurrent action. How, then can "the two Houses of Congress" count the vote? Can they do so separately? And what if they differ? So

GENERALS OF DIFFERENT SORTS.

It is an appalling thought that he thirsts for blood, does Gen. Tox Ewre, of Ohio. He has donned his war-paint, so to speak, and stuck roosters feathers in his hair, and brandishes his Tommy-hawk, and bids his fellow-Democrats come on and die for Transs and the offices. What makes all this strike terror to the hearts of peaceable citizens, intent upon the maintenance of law and order no matter who gets the post-offices, is the sanguinary record of Gen. Tox. He is the gory warrior who commanded the Union forces in Missouri in 1868. There it was that he won his bloody lanrels,—not on the field, however, but by his warfare upon women and children, of which his Order No. 11 was the chief part. That order was as follows:

rales for their government, that it is useless to argue it.

This brings us back to the question, What is to be done in case Congress should fall to adopt some law or regulation to govern the counting of the votes? In the absence of such law or regulation, these is nothing left as a guide or direction save the words of the Constitution: "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted." In the absence of all other provision, and in the absence of any prohibition upon his doing so, the implication necessarily arises, that the officer who opens the certificates shall count the votes contained in these certificates. Necessarily, being exclusively charged with the duty of opening all the certificates, he is the exclusive judge of what is a certificate of the Electors, and, there being no law on this subject, he becomes sole judge both of the certificates and of the counting thereof. The case is clearly stated by a writer in these words: 11 was the chief part. That order was as follows:

Kanaas Citt, Ang. 25, 1863.—General Order No. 11. First—All persons living in Jackson, Cass, and Bates Counties, and that part of Vernon County included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Helkware's Mills. Pleasant Hill, and Harrison-ville, and except those in the part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek, and west of the Big Blue, embricing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within afteen days from the date hereof.

Of course the General who could do that couldn't but thirst for carnage now, and,

Of course the General who could do that couldn't but thirst for carnage now, and, doubtless for the sake of Thirds and office, would now be ready to make war upon the women and children north of the Ohio River, if the male population happened to be away from home, after the style of his famous Order No. 11. Gen. Harns, the man Gen. Ewino wants to fight to prevent from being lawfully and peaceably inaugurated as President of the United States if, upon count of the vote of Congress, he be declared elected, has also a War record. But Gen. Harns' has also a War record. But Gen. HAYES fighting was done all against the armed foe, and his opinion of the sort of warfare Gen.

Ewisso waged in Missouri upon women and children may be gathered from the following letter which, from the field, Gen. Harris In a recent article The Tenural pointed out some of the significant indications of the comparative decrease in the amount of imports, and the increase in the amount of exports of merchandise, shown by the annual reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Later statistics from the Washington Burean, coming down to the end of October this year, exhibit a continuance of the same relative progression and retrogression. For the first ten months of 1875 the dutiable imports were \$315,138,292, and for the first ten

wrote to a friend in Ohio:
Charleton, Carr Rex, July 2, 1884.—You wrote one thoughtless sentence, complaining of Lincoln for falling to protect our unfortunate prisoners by retailation. All a missiale! All such things should be avoided as much as possible. We have done too much rather than too little. You use the phrase brutal Rebels: don't be chested in that way. There are enough brutal Rebels, no doubt, but there are plenty of human Rebels. I have seen a good deal of it on our late trip. War is cruel business, and there is brutality in it on all sides; but it is very idle to get up anxiety on account of any supposed peculiar cruelty un the part of the Rebels.

Naturally enough, a General of the style of Ewine knows how to fight to prevent the inauguration as President of a General who in the very heat of the fight could entertain such statements regarding his foemen.

Not long since, the special correspondent of the Chicago Bulldoer, alias the Times, published conspicuously a dispatch from St. wrote to a friend in Ohio:

of the Chicago Bulldoser, alias the Times, published conspicuously a dispatch from St.

Louis describing boastingly the rampant war-feeling that raged among the Border-Ruffians of Missouri. The dispatch, which was sent by one of the editors of the St.

Louis Bulldoser, alias the Times, stated that military companies were filling up and others were being organized, and that they were armed with Government rifles. It was stated quite plainly that the military activity going on in the State was with a view of putting Sax Tilder into the White House and keeping Gov. Harms out. There have appeared

on in the State was with a view of putting SAM TILDEN into the White House and keeping Gov. HAYES out. There have appeared no denials of the truth of these statements in the columns of the Chicago Bulldoer, but the same Confederate correspondent now informs it that—
two hundred soldiers, with twenty wagons, suddenly commenced removing the contents of the extensive warehouses and arsenal building on the military reservation south of the city. The Commandant states that he has received persuptory orders from Washington to ship all orthance and arsenal stores to Rock Island, and that beyond this he knows nothing. The men and wagons are engaged in hauling to the cara. Such is the quantity of property to be removed that it is estimated the work will take two or three weeks, with all the force that can be made available. St. Louis Arsenal ceased to be of any importance as a manufacturing or repairing depot several years ago, but the costly and extensive buildings on the reservation were utilized for storage purposes, and have been packed full of ammunition, cannon of all calibers, ashres, maskets, and accourtements of all kinds, since the armies were disbanded ten years ago. It is said by those who have information on the subject that the atorehouses contain arms and equipments for an army of 40,000 or 50,000 men,—cavairy, infantry, and artillery.

The Chicago Buildoser takes alarm at this "preparation for the new (Thoras) rebellion," and it squats on its haunches and howls against sending the shooting-irons and things up to the Bock Island Arsenal, where they ought to have been stored years ago. The old Buildoser is in a terrible rage at "the removal of equipments for an army of 40,000 men "out of the reach of the ex-Rebel military companies of Missouri, which it boastingly described the other day as numer-

"the removal of equipments for an army of
40,000 men" out of the reach of the ex-Rebel
military companies of Missouri, which it
boastingly described the other day as numerous and formidable, as well as vicious and
bellicose. It wants the 40,000 Government
rifles left where they can be seized by the
disciples of the "Lost Cause" in case a new
rebellion should break out. Curiously
enough, the old Bulldoser, who was a fire-inthe-rear Copperhead during the first Rebellion, editorially remarks:

The manner in which Florin placed the larrer
part of the military supplies of the country within
reach of the Southern Rebels in 1850-'01 is still remembered, but it is also not forgotten that the advantage gained by his treason was but momentary,
and counted for absolutely nothing when the country was once fairly aroused.

It is well remembered that he "placed the
military supplies of the country" in St. Louis
within reach of the Border-Bufflans, and it
is not forgotten how Capt. Luou and Frank
Blain got shead of them in obtaining possession of these "supplies." It is true that
the advantage gained by treason through
Florn's treachery did not prove fatal to the
national cause, but it inflicted great harm,
and enabled the Rebels to arm themselves
and strike some hard and damaging blows.
The ex-Rebels of Missouri will be better and
quieter citizens by not having the temptstion of 40,000 rifles and ammunition placed
before them at a time when demagogues
are trying to fire their hearts anew.
In regard to the motives actuating the War
Department in removing the sams and military stores from Jefferson Barraels to the
National Arsenal at Rock Island, we have no

information except that given in the subjoined Associated Press dispatch. The proper
place for all the surplus arms in the West is
there, where they will be cheaply and safely
cared for. The arsenal is located in the very
heart of the Northwest, in the midst of the
five great Western States of Illinois, Iowa,
Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri: The
press dispatch says:

87. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27.—In accordance with
orders from Washington, all ordinance stores at 8t.
Louis Arsenal (formerly Jefferson Barracks) are to
be removed; the cannon, over 800 in number, to
Rock Island, and the guns and pistols to New York
Arsenal. Their removal will commence at once.
The arsenal here is to be converted into a cavalry
recruiting station.

There are two papers printed in Richmond, Va., the Whip and the Enquirer, both Democratic, both for Thidder, of course, and both superlative specimens of the genus fire-eater. With cheerful and tearful regularity these two Dromics put on sackeloth and ashes daily, and pour out their plaintive laments into the ears of the Southern people. In luguhrious unison they bewail the calamities that have befallen Virginia on account of her share in the War of the Rebellion,—"the wolf at the door of her proudest chivalry"; the "matrons worthy to have borne the Gracom toiling at the needle to earn their bread"; the "maidens doing the work of slaves"; the "escutcheon hewn and hacked to pieces," etc., etc., ad libitum and ad neuscom. Of course this would all be very sad and touching had they not brought these calamities upon their own heads by their own supreme folly and treason. Having finished up this wail, they break out into a jubilate of patriotism which is something fearful and wonderful in contrast with the course of these two papers a few years ago. They are now in favor of peace. They are going to rally round the old flag, fight for the Union and in the Union, and offer themselves up on the altar of freedom as living sacrifices if necessary. With this wail on the one hand and jubilate on the other, it might be expected that these two papers were vigilant conservators of the peace, and were villing to abide by a constitutional and legal decision of the questions at issue. Nothing of the sort. Neither one of them proposes to abide by any decision, right or wrong, that places Gov. Harrss in the Presidential chair, and this determination they are emphasizing every day by more and more inflammatory appeals to the Southern people, whose tendency is to fire the Southern heart and provoke armed resistance to the inauguration of Mr. Harrs under any circumstances. In view of the real purposes of these two papers, would it not be well for them, in the future to omit their plaintive stuff about the suffering of Virginia, and th

According to dispatches in the London Times, a new element has appeared in the Turco-Sclavic complication. On the 11th inst. an International Conference was held in Paris for the purpose of considering the best means of bringing to the notice of the Constantinople Conference the necessity of securing the Jews in the East in the same rights that may be conceded to the Christians. The meeting organized with the election of M. Camareux, Senator of France, as President; and Baron H. De Worms, of London; Dr. Kristenlan, of Berlin; M. Astroc, of Brussels; M. W. Sriigham, of New York; and M. Isidon, of Paris, Vice-Presidents. The action of the meeting resulted in the formation of a committee to draw up a memorial for presentation to the Conference, the Committee consisting of MM. Crimineux, Deremandure, and M. Leven, of Paris; Orranspulzes, of Berlin; Astrouc,

don. The Times correspondent at Paris incidentally says;

I may mention that this meeting is a remarkable event, as having brought Jews from so many different parts of the civilized world together. I estimated the number present at a hundred or so, about thirty of whom are delegates representing Austrian, Belgian, English, German, Italian, and American Jewish institutions. The speeches were in French and German. One of the speakers described the condition of the Jews as more favorable under the Turks than under the Christians in the East; but the meeting did not appear at all inclined to support the conclusion that might have been drawn from the contrast.

port the conclusion that might have been drawn from the contrast.

The letter of Mr. Rennamin H. Hill, of Georgia, which he has written for publication at the South, is so non-committal that it is not easy to interpret it. But we conceive his position to be this: That, as a Democrat and Southerner, he will use all his influence to secure the inauguration of Mr. Trides in a constitutional and lawful manner; but that, if this fails, he will, as an American citizen, use all his influence to prevent any attempt at forcible resistance to the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. If this be Mr. Hill's position, it is entirely consistent, and much more creditable than an endeavor to secure Mr. Trides's inauguration by threats of civil war in the event that it shall not come to pass. If all the Democrats whose voice is for "wah" had had the same experience with gunpowder that Mr. Hill has had, and had seen their flomes destroyed, their relatives and friends shot down in battle, and their own families suffering the cruel deprivations of war, they would be better able to appreciate the manliness and patriotism of such a position.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat speaks a kindly word of Gen. Corse:

Some of our Republican exchanges do great injustice to Gen. Corse:

Some of our Republican exchanges do great injustice to Gen. Corse:

Some of the most gallant officers in the Federal army. He was through all the important battles of the Southwest, and was always conspicuous for bravery and dash. He is all woong in politics, but that is no reason why he should be deprived of the laurels he fairly won in the dark days of the Rebellion. We cannot afford to tarnish the fair fame of a soldier in order to injure the reputation of a politician.

Parson Brownlow's Knoxville Whig contains this poetical observation of Oregon Grover:

Parson BrownLow's Knoxville Whig cont. this poetical observation of Oregon Gnoven:
If hell was raked, damnation scraped,
All thieves raked in a huddle;
Would be nowhere, brought in compare
With Gnoven's thieving muddle.

It is reported that the Hon. Jon's C. Harres says that he is not going into the Senatorial caucus of either party, but will act independently on the Senatorial question with the other five "Independent" Senators who hold over from last election. This will reduce the number of Republicans on joint hallot to 100. A majority requires 108 votes.

among each other in obedience to the attraction, pursue a common path abors un. But such a system of bodies, unleas the same size and density, would be set far apart soon after entering our atmos for reasons given in our article above re to. It was undoubtedly a collection of ments of the one original meteorite which ed the flock of meteors seen in the latter lits aerial journey.

The Tildenites have made a water-haul in Florids with their recount under the order of the Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court ordered the Board to reassemble and canvass the votes according to the face of the returns, and report them to the Court. The press

Senste Committees of Congress will report the Harms Electors received a majority of yotes cast. This will remove all dispute cept as to Louisiana. The Crowns swind Oregon is too palpable and barefaced a seriously considered as helping Th.Dex.

The ancient British village recently unearthed at Oxford proves to be nothing but a number of ancient British gravel-pits.

Gen. M. C. Butler, the fraudulently-elected Senator from South Carolina, is said to be a nephew of Commodore Cliver H. Perry, of Lake Erie fame, and of Brooks, the assallant of Sumner. He ought to be a curious mixture of patriot and ruffian.

William Howitt, anthor of a Letter to a Young Naturalist, in the last number of St. Nicholae magazine, is now in his 82d year. His first book appeared in 1831. He and his wife Mary formed one of the most curious and pleasing partnerships in literary history.

The Rev. John S. C. Abbott, who is daily expecting death at Pair Haven, Conn., still has a clear and active mind, and busies himself in dictating articles for the press. He is also dictating a series of chapters of personal reminiscences, to be published after his death.

If the article in the last Harper on Verdi can be trusted, he is an odd genius—having two ruling passions; one for the study of the Bible and the other for the game of billiards. He is a great smoker, and driaker of coffee, and a sipper of the best German, Italian, Spanish, and English literature.

There is now listore at Novelsh, English literature.

did not teave us.

Jerome Bonaparto.

Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale College,
passed through Chicago yesterday. He is giving a
course of lectures on free trade, under the suspices
of the Free-Trade League of this State. Prof.
Sumner spoke last night at Kankakee. He speaks

Since the fashion of finding verdicts of "Guill with extennating circumstances" came into vogula France, comparatively few criminals are excepted. Mrs. Hooper tells of a man who had no

in France, comparatively few criminals are executed. Mrs. Hooper tells of a man who had poisoned two wives, one after the other, but escaped death himself because he had a wooden leg, which was his extennating circumstance.

Mr. Tweed, like the lamented Silas Wegg, has been dropping into poetical imagery. A sentiment of his, confided to a reporter, is equal to the best thing Tupper ever wrote: "I can open my mouth," said Mr. Tweed, "for a nice besfetcak in the morning, but my enemies have not the power to open my mouth with a crowbar to compelme to say anything to the injury of my old friends."

A daughter of the late Lorin Andrews, of New York, has been married in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to Graf Eberhard, Francisch-toned in the most samptuous and "high-toned" manner to

nile books, to whom it will be news that Humboldt is thought to have been a greater naturalist than Reid.

The New York Tribuns is ungrateful enough to say of Mr. Tupper's unacted and never to be acted drama, "Washington," that it shows a painful want of familiarity with the common-school history of the United States on the part of the author. The stirring events of the drama, including the assembling of Congress and the ringing forth of Independence on the old bell, are made to take place in Boston. The principal victories of the first three years of the War are also represented as transpiring during the action, and almost simultaneously.

Mr. Louis Jennings writes to the New York World: "Mr. Walter arrived in England last week, immensely pleased with his journey to the United States and with all that happened to him there. 'Our visit to America,' if I may venture to quote his own words, 'was in all respects the most successful and agreeable enterprise of the kind that I have ever undertaken. The welcome we received was more like that given to new members of a family than to strangers." We should have been dismayed, had we known when Mr. Walter was in Chicago, that he regarded his visit to the United States as an "enterprise."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremost-S. T. K. Prime, Dwight, III; John Gordon, Duruth, Hinn: Col. C. H. Webster, Janesville, Wis.; W. R. Stephens, New York; Col. R. E. Hudson, Middleport, Pa.; Hon, O. W. Robisson, Hancock, L. S.; J. T. Whiting, Detroit; Hon, J. B. Moore, Burlington, Vt.; J. M. Linsley, Boston, Mass.; Hon, J. M. Converse, Lincoln, Neb.; F. M. Abbott, Dallas, Tex.; C. B. Grant, Houghton, L. S.; J. E. Chapman, New Haven, Neb.; F. M. Abbott, Dallas, Tex.; C. B. Grant, Houghton, L. S.; J. E. Chapman, New Haven, Mich.; the Hon George P. Lee, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Edwin Chesterman, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Samuel Gardner, Washingt

DOR BIC

The Sultan and bury Talk M Over.

Popular Prejudice Against the Pr

Occupation of the Austrian Statesmen

Probable End of th

the French As Storm-Wave in

THE EA LONDON, Dec. 28.—The I cial from Pera says that the Lord Salisbury's friendly lared that his personal salisbury is friendly lared that his personal salisbury is the conceded all the nanded. No threats passe etween the Sultan and Lord MOVEMENT OF RUSSI
A Vienns special to the Ta
Tuesday 500 Russians, mos
crossed the Danube from Th

AUSTRIAN STATE Hungarian Finance Minister the Austrian Minister of Waterian, and the Imperial Finance and to-day on the Eastern quincee came to Vienna expressions.

ngh Lord Sali tan to press the proposa upon him, the prevalent of nople seems to be that the cept the proposals.
The Times, in a leader sals, says: "The agreem and England implies that ev change of detail, the main ixed."

The Times' Vienna disp Nikitin, at the review h mand of the Servian arm time you will have an opp courage before the enemy LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispasse: "The Garrite declares ish Constitution is a mere mera." It adds: "The only the condition of the Christia efficacious occupation, and the Christians of the right to caring the Mussulmans of that PLAGUE IN BALLONDON, Dec. 29—5 a. mnews from Constantinople ti

certain demanded

The Standard's correspon graphs that intelligence has that the Russian army is in thom. The troops are decline and typhus.

The Times' Berlin dispatch and the transport of the port that a good deal of epi in the camp and barracks. 30 degrees in Southern Ross possible to move troops in

NEW HAYEN, Dec. 28.—A made to-day of munitions is dovernment. The valuearly \$1,500,000.

MR. GLADSTORM'S VIEWS OURSTON

alone find the ground-work obeing or the peoples of the Formy own part, I would so government into operation or ity for all at the very earlie 1 have the fullest faith in its the difficulties, and these, Bosnia, are very serious, view Russia and estimate he rule on that point which I will it is this: Let us judge her be judged. [Loud applause that if we were in the con found ourselves the neighbour of the control of the co be judged. [Loud applanes that if we were in the confound ourselves the neighby whether Turkey would have with ma. [Cheers and law means sure that we eaten her up long at am quite sure of the such a position, or some Po own, it is natural that we there antions that fall they matter. We should watch of the Emperor? I speak and a King who has distingul by some of the noblest act seen among modern civilizathe people? They are as a smotion as any of the I (cheers;) and it has been year; but I may fully admit official class—a great stand material out of which me trigues, and aggrandizenes advisable from her power at Turkey, that Russis should that should be a principle of are we to obtain it? How The true method of watching Austria, is for us to be them for the affections of tion. [Cheers,] Now, this should lead us to do exactly thing that has been doze by not let us demonne Servis, which she sutered was the record. [Hear, hear.] Do atroctites in Bulgaris were invasion of Bulgaris. [He as teach that the rebellion for in a proceeding we are all those people, and we are hands and arms of Russia. It is too late to retrieve the most say crime—[cheers]-bands of traits accounts.

BON ON THE TU

cannot I ho

system, and, moving edience to the law of would be scattered

ade a water-haul in under the order of State. The Supreme

matter so far as the ed. The more Florida ger and more obvious tres carried the State as to South Carolina, at both the House ar ongress will report that ived a majority of the move all disputes ex-be CRONIN swindle in and barefaced to elping Tilden.

the fraudulently-elected ina, is said to be a nephew Perry, of Lake Erie fame, and of Sumner. He ought patriot and ruffian.

bbott, who is daily ex-laven, Conn., still has a l busies himself in dic-. He is also dictating a

Norwich, Eng., an old the battle of Waterloo, therein. She was the be chateau of Hougon-ars of age. Her father until it was shelled by

ing verdicts of "Guilty inces" came into vogue

few criminals are exeof a man who had poithe other, but escaped
and a wooden leg, which
stance.

mented Stlas Wegg, has
imagery. A sentiment
ir, is equal to the bost
''I can open my
''for a nice beefsteak
enemies have not the
ith a crowbar to compel
the injury of my old

ungrateful enough to ted and never-to-be-"thatit shows a pain-h the common-school se on the part of the of the drama, includ-gress and the ringing e old bell, are made to principal victories of e War are also repre-the action, and almost

tes to the New York ived in England last the his journey to the that happened to him a, 'if I may venture to all respects the most nierprise of the kind. The welcome we reen to new members of .'' We should have own when Mr. Walter arded his visit to the rise." VALS.

Dwight, III.; John Dol. C. H. Webster, tephens, New York; tephens, New York; Mr. Pa.; Hon. O. W. T. Whiting, Detroit; N. Y.; J. M. Linsley, Converse, Lincoln, Tex.; C. B. Grant, Para, New Haven, Ticket Agent, Lake Railroad, St. Paul., Kellogg, Miles, hio; John Dell, St. P. Lee, Fond du Lac, Washington, D. C.; J. Z. y, La Crosse, Wis.; C. Rue Richards, Burlington, In.; J.; the Hon. George and du Lac, Wis., Burlington, In.; J.; the Hon. George and du Lac, Wis., Burlington, In.; J. W. Thomas, New te, Minnesota; A. J. Minnesota; A. J. Minnesota; A. J. Minnesota; A. J. House, Cal.; J. H., e Hon. J. P. Bronn, E. T. Earle, Sap. E. Flanders, St. V. Bullock, Bur-The Hon. Philetus ge John M. Scott and omnington; the Hon. Chy; Judge J. M. ol. James Chaster, U. a., LaPorte, Ind.; J. House, DeaMoines wells, Poorta; acknowlife, III.; acknowli

of a Letter to a Young number of St. Nicholas 2d year. His first book d his wife Mary formed ad pleasing partnerships

ast Horper on Verdi can enius—having two ruling dy of the Bible and the Billards. He is a great affee, and a sipper of the nish, and English litera-

ner, of Yale College, sterday. He is giving a trade, under the auspices of this State. Prof.

orin Andrews, of New the most sumptrous and Graf Eberhard, Frans m, of Wartemburg, a ments as names, whose te thekest consistency, win battle, and whose tout a flaw to the Crulace at Skuttgart. It is the series of iterature "before large Institute, Baltimore, those fame, it appears, aing criticism of Capt. In a many men now living was gained from juvenews that Humboldt resider naturalist than

The Sultan and Lord Salis-Popular Prejudice in Turkey

FOREIGN.

bury Talk Matters

Over.

Against the Proposed

Reforms.

A Moscow Paper Openly Counsels

Occupation of the Turkish

Provinces.

Austrian Statesmen Hold a Conference to Consider the Situation.

Probable End of the Conflict in the French Assembly.

Additional Accounts of the Terrible Storm-Wave in Bengal. THE EAST.

AUSTRIAN STATESMEN IN COUNCIL.

ough Lord Salisbury has visited the Sul-press the proposals of the Conference im, the prevalent opinion in Constanti-cems to be that the Porte will not ac-

cept the proposals.

The Time, in a leader discussing the proposals, says: "The agreement between Russia and England implies that even should there by a change of detail, the main lines will remain

The Times' Vienna dispatch reports that Gen. Nikitin, at the review held on his taking command of the Servian army, said: "In a week's time you will have an opportunity to prove your courage before the enemy."

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Moscow says: "The Gazette declares that the new Turkish Constitution is a mere mockery of the Powers." It adds: "The only way of improving the condition of the Christians in Turkey is an efficacious occupation, and the granting to the Curistians of the right to carry arms, or depriving the Mussulmans of that right."

PLAGUE IN BAGDAD.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—5 a. m.—The Lengt has

London, Dec. 29—5 a.m.—The Lauest has news from Constantinople that the plague has reappeared in Bagdad.

THE SERVIAN CABINET.

The Standard's Belgrade dispatch says the Ristics Cabinet remains unchanged, M. Marinovitch having refused to form a government except in order to conclude a peace, and Count Andrassy having promised not to insist on the dismissal of the prest

FRANCE.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONFLICT.

VERSAULES, Dec. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the debate on the budget, Gambetta exhorted the Chamber not budget, Gambetta exhorted the budget.

Deputies to-day, during the debate on the budget, Gambetta exhorted the Chamber not to surrender its powers over the budget. He urged that the Senate had no right to reinsert items rejected by the Deputies. He declared it might be easy now to atrangle the right of Deputies to initiate financial proposals, but the act would be regretted when too late.

Mr. Simon replied that the Constitution was perfectly clear. It made no difference as to the power of the respective Houses over financial laws, except that such laws must be voted by the Deputies first. He said that if the conflict between the Chambers continued, it must be solved by a dissolution, of which it was impossible to talk a fresh vote on the contested items of the budget. The country wished to see peace between the public powers, and to enjoy the benefit of the Republic, which it had so long and ardently desired. To again submit the Republic was united it could brave all attacks.

Gambetta answered that the acknowledgment of the Senate's right to reinsert grants which had been disallowed by the Deputies would inevitably lead to future conflicts. He declared the did not fear dissolution. The country would soon choose between the Senates and Chamber of Deputies. If the Constitution was obscure concerning the respective powers of the Chambers, a Cougress of the Senators and Deputies should settle its meaning.

The Chamber resolved to pass to the discussion of the clauses of the Senators and Deputies about of some transport of the special grant for military Chaplains, which was supported by M. Simon, was also passed.

The grant for the payment of the expenses of Cambetta, proposals for paying a certain sum of money to soldiers at the commencement of a campaign.

The threesaed grant for military Chaplains, which was supported by M. Simon, was also passed.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Daily Telegraph's special from Pera says that the Sultan, in answer to Lord Salisbury's friendly representation, declared that his personal safety would be compromised if he conceded all that the Powers demanded. No threats passed at the interview between the Sultan and Lord Salisbury.

MOVEMENT OF BUSSIAN TROOPS.

A Vienna special to the Times reports that on Tuesday 500 Russians, mostly armed cavalry, grossed the Danube from Thurnseverin.

AUSTRIAN STATESMEN IN COUNCIL.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, M. Tissea, the Sungarian Finance Minister, Count Andrassy, the Austrian Muister of War and Foreign Affairs, and the Imperial Finance Minister will be present at the Cabinet meeting which is to be held to-day on the Eastern question. The first three came to Vienna expressly to attend the meeting. passed.

The grant for the payment of the expenses of Generals when on service was rejected, although it was supported by Gen. Berthaut, Minister of

It was supported by Gen. Berthaut, Minister of War.

The increased grant for evoking the clergy and for church scholarships, was rejected by a large majority, the Ministers not participating in the debate on that question.

Versaulles, Dec. 28—Midnight.—The Deputies, by a vote of 309 to 184, passed the naval estimates, insisting on the reduction of the grant for Chaplains. The whole budget of expenditures was finally adopted by a vote of 412 to 80, and in consequence of these votes, the conflict between the Sanate and Chamber of Deputies is considered terminated.

THE BENGAL CTGLOURS.

The London Times furnishes a few additional particulars concerning the effects of the cyclone wave which, on the Sist of October, came upon the slumbering inabitismts of the Backerguage and neighboring districts like a thief in the night. The Times cays:

The comparatively faw details that have yet resched us concerning the effects of the cyclone wave which, at midnight on Oct. 31, suddenly swooped round the low-lying district at the mouth of the Ganges, are sufficient to mark its swent as probably the most destructive estastrophe by water on authentic record. It is to be ferred that, when anything like an accurate account was been accused, it will be found considerably to acceed the estimate already made, appallingly high as that: It is not easy to form an assequate 16.15,000 lives loss of life caused by the Hooghly cyclone of October, 1864, and bear about the same proportion to the number of deaths caused by the Lisbon eartiquake of the middle of last century. The immediate cause of the recent catastrophe in the Backerguage and neighboring districts was what known as a cyclone wave, or storm wave. At 11 o'clock, we are told, on the alght of the storm there were no signs of danger; before midnight the cyclone wave ewept over at a reso of probably close on 3,000 square miles, to a depth in pictor of the strength and the proposition of the company and neighboring districts was wate to the wildle of last century. The immediate cause of the recent catastrophe in the Backerguage and neighboring districts as wild and the proposition of the strength and the proposition of the strength and the proposition of the surface and the proposition of the surfac

should rather say, a succession of storm-waves. At any rate, this description of the course of the cyclone is apparently the only one which can account for the differences in the marks left at Dakhin, Shahabaxpore, and Hattiah, from those to the east in Sundeep and Chittagong. In the two first-named places the lie of the trees and ruins would seem to indicate that they were blown down or uprooted by a storm or wave from the north, while in the other two the destruction seems to have come from a southerly quarter.

"Be this as it may, there can be ne doubt of the fact that about midnight, and without warning of any kind, the three islands of Dakhin Shahabaxpore, Hattiah, and Sundeep were entirely submerged. A number of the inhabitants, startled from their sleep, took refuge in the trees, which most fortunately surrounded every village, and they alone were saved. Many unable to reach the trees climbed on to the roofs of the houses. There they found only temporary safety, for the water rushing into the houses to thedepth of wenty feet, soon burst off the roofs, and the receding waves carried them out to sea, with the unhappy wretches still clinging to them. Some few of the people of Sundeep were drifted on roofs or planks across the channel to the mainland, a distance of ten miles. Every soul who was caught by the water before he had made fur a tree or a roof was drowned at once; and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the early morning of the list saw all the survivors of the population of the three islands I have named, as well as of the seaboard of the adjoining main land, perched in the trees which alone remained visible above the water. It is difficult to say, and perhaps it will never be accurately known, what was the exact loss of life on that night. The first reports we received at Calcutta put it at 20,000. Subsequently the number was said to be 40,000, and then 150,000, but since the return of the Lieutenant-Governor's party I have learned that, after a careful examination of reports from the severa

And the control of the property of the propert destroyed, and property to the extent of more than 1,08,000 rupees.

The trae method of watching finasis, or of watching finas

GERMANY. SPREER BY SESSANCE IN PARLIAMENT. BERLIN, Dec. 5.—In to-day's sitting of the erman Parliament, Herr Richter addressed as

ROME.

PAPAL APPOINTMENT.

ROME, Dec. 28,—Monsignore Cattaul has bee appointed Papal Nuncio at Madrid.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—The State Teachers' Association adjourned to-night. During the day addresses were delivered by the Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, and the Hon. E. E. White, President of Pardue University. The following officers were elected: President, J. H. Martin, of Franklin; Vice-Presidents, S. A. Chambers of New Albany, Howard Sanders of Terre Haute, Miss Isadore Sells of Evansville, R. A. Chase of Plymouth, B. F. French of Danville, Mrs. M. W. Thompson of Indianapolis, A. O. Mohles of LaGrange; Secretaries, R. A. Org of Mitchell, J. K. Walls of Loganaport, J. H. Madden of Bedford, J. C. McPherson of Richmond, G. F. Bass of Indianapolis. A resolution was passed, along with a lot of others, favoring the adoption of compulsory squestion.

ANNUAL STATISTICS.

The Fire Record in This City for the Year.

474 Burnings, \$389,820 Loss and \$3,272,800 Insur-

The Pale-Horse Rider Carries Off 8,536 Victims.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. ME INTERESTING PACTS ABOUT ITS ORGAN

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SOME INTERISTING FACTS ABOUT ITS ORGANISATION.

The condition of this important arm of our municipal service can be improved with difficulty. The morale of the department speaks volumes of praise for Chief Benner, who, when he resolved that he should not be influenced by politicians in the selection of his men or the purchase of his apparatus, laid the groundwork for the general efficiency of his subordinates, and the consequent security of the city from extensive configgration. The force consists to-day of 344 men, in compliance with a reduction made of 15 per cent by the new Council under its pledge of rigid economy. At the same time a reduction of 10 per cent was effected as to salaries.

Immediately upon his arrival in this city from New York at the invitation of the Board of Underwriters, it was suggested by Gen. Shaler that the word "district" in the department be changed to "battallon," and the officers of companies known theretofore as Foreman and Assistant Foreman be known as Captains and Lieutenants. The suggestion being adopted, Matthias Renner has since been recognized as Chief of the Department; Dennis Swenie, First Assistant; (Lasties S. Petrie, Second Assistant; William Musham, Third Assistant; Maurice W. Shay, Fourth Assistant; Joel A. Kenny, Fith Assistant; Thomas Barry, Sixth Assistant; Beven battalions in all. The changes made forthwith were important, and much increased the duties of Chief Benner's private secretary and chief clerk, Hiram Amick, Assistance was given him. Fire-alarm boxes multiplied, and the fire-alarm telegraph simultaneously developed to a degree 500 per cent mearer perfection. A period of about nine months will intervene, however, before Supt. Barrett, assisted by his active deputy, Mr. Hyland, will have attained the culmination of his much-desired project.

The number of horses in the department is 168. They are under the immediate supervision of Veterinary Surgeon Bowen, whose success can be judged from the fact that only two horses have died upon h

horses have died upon his hands during the year.

The number of fire-engines in active service is twenty-nine; and three extra engines have been purchased during the year. There are three chemical engines, with two in reserve; twenty-five two-wheeled hose-carriages and seven four-wheeled, and eight hook-and-ladder trucks. This apparatus is in the hands of Henry V. Coleman, Superintendent of Machinery. Mr. Coleman, besides being a mechanic of high order, and of extended experience in the Fire Department, is an inventor of repute, possessing the patent of the Coleman heater, which supplies the engine-bouse, and other valuable patents. Under his management at the shop, occupying a building owned by the city and adjoining the North Side Water-Works, the expenses of the mechanical department have been reduced 50 per cent within the last six months.

The real estate belonging to the department amounts to \$215,005; buildings to \$257,208; and apparatus to \$261,118. The property of the telegraph branch of the service is valued at \$189,759.61.

Additional control of the service is valued at \$180,759.61.

FIRES.

IN NEW YORK.
New YORK, Dec. 28—9:30 a. m.—Tony Pastor's Theatre, on Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, is burning, and is likely to be totally destroyed.

New York, Dec. 28.—Fredericks' photograph establishment, No. 587 Broadway, which is above the entrance to Tony Pastor's Theatre, was burned this morning. Loss, \$80,000. It was after supposed that Tony Pastor's Theatre was on fire, but when the fames were extinguished it was ascertained that the theatre was only alightly damaged by water. A great many valuable pictures were destroyed.

AT HOLMESVILLE, O.

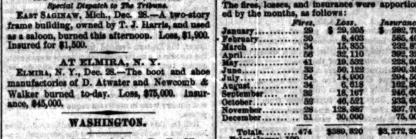
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—The Loader's special says: "A fire at Holmesville, O., this morning destroyed the store and divelling of where yet the department can get out of the morning destroyed the store and divelling of sixteen "tickers" or "jokers." whereby the department can get out of the house before the gong sounds, the fact of the

purchase of sixteen "tickers" or "jokers," whereby the department can get out of the house before the gong sounds, the fact of the fire being known in the houses at the same time as the news is received at headquarters.

THE YEAR'S FIRES.

The total number of fires during the year was 474, and the department responded to 109 false alarms besides. The total loss is figured at \$259,820, and the total insurance at \$3,972,500. The fires, losses, and insurance were apportioned by the months, as follows:

Fires. Loss. Insurance.



November 28 128, 387 337, 700

November 51 30,000 75,000

Totals 74 \$389, 820 \$5,272, 800

Palse slarms, 109.

Runs made by department, 583.

Following is a list of the heaviest losers, with causes, in the several months: In January, J.

P. Eck's mait-house, 471 Twenty-sixth, \$4,000; cause, incendiary. C. H. Gaubert, Gardner House, Michigan avenue and Jackson street, \$16,800; cause unknown. And Eizner's residence, Kinzie and Sangamon, \$3,650; cause unknown.

February—Pawashop, 186 South Clark, \$2,200; cause, lamp explosion.

March—Commission house, 165 and 167 South Water, \$12,000; cause unknown.

April—276 to 285 Leavitt, \$12,600; cause, defective chimney.

May—Saloon 155 Randolph, \$11,050; cause, kerosene lamp.

June—Paint and oil store, Lake and Franklin, \$31,830; cause, carelessness. Planing-mill, 403 to 411 Lumber street, \$16,000; cause unknown.

July—Paints and oils. 48 North Wells, \$5,800; cause unknown.

August—Packing-house, 467 and 469 South Canal, \$9,200; cause unknown.

Beptember—Furniture store, \$49 and 251 South Canal, \$9,200; cause unknown.

October—Planing-mill, 104 and 106 West Twenty-second, \$15,000; cause unknown.

October—Planing-mill, 104 and 106 West Twenty-second stip, 500; cause unknown.

November—Plour-mill, 20 Desplaines, \$12,500; cause, overheating. Axle-grease, 35 to 41 Superior, \$6,400; cause, carelessness. Wholessie groceries, offices, commission houses, etc., 45 and 47 Michigan avenue, \$95,000.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

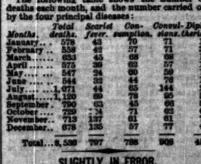
Under the care of Commissioner Wright, this institution improves with the hours. The Commissioner has especially distinguished himself in his crusade against those stenches from Bridgeport which in days gone by have so offended the alfactories of our citizens. The banishment of the nuisance, the Commissioner promises, will be soon complete. This desirable end will be reached the sooner with the cooperation of the proprietors of the factories, which seems pledged, almost unanimously.

THE DEATHS OF THE THAR.

The total number of deaths during the year is figured at 8,536. Principally among the causes were searlet fever, consumption, convulsions, and diphtheria. Scarlet fever caused 797; consumption, 738; convulsions, 908; and diphtheria, 459.

The following table shows the number of deaths each month, and the number carried off by the four principal diseases:

Total Scarlet Con- Convul-Diph-Months deaths. Jever. samption. slons. theria. January. 578 42 57 71 33 March. 633 45 68 88 16 April. 575 39 62 57 15 May. 547 24 60 19 17 June. 544 32 44 70 13 July. 575 39 62 57 15 May. 547 24 60 19 17 June. 544 32 44 70 13 July. 577 39 62 57 15 May. 547 24 60 19 17 June. 544 32 44 70 13 July. 577 29 24 71 23 68 November. 713 137 61 61 75 December. 729 24 71 12 36 88 November. 729 24 71 78 90 90 459 THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.



SLIGHTLY IN ERROR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—To the Press: The report from Washington that the Treasury experts engaged in examining the money that

THE RAILBOADS.

bondholders of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, and that it had assumed control of the property, took neariy everybody by surprise. It was the general impression that the difficulties could not be settled very soon, and some even feared that the Illinois Central might lose the \$6,000,000 it had advanced towards the completion of the New Orleans Road. The appointment of Mr. J. C. Clark to the Vice-Presidency of the Illinois Central and his assignment as General Manager of the New Orleans Division has created a very favorable impression, as Mr. Clark is excellently fitted to reorganize and unite the lines and make the New Orleans Division the most valuable of the various divisions of the road. This new addition to the Illinois Central makes it the longest continuous line in America except the Union Pacific. It runs from New Orleans up to Sloux City, Ia., via the main line, and to Chicago via the Chicago Branch. There is one thing more to be done to make the Illinois Central complete, and that is to secure a connection of its own between Chicago and the main line in Iowa. At present the Chicago business consigned to and from the Iowa Branch goes via the Chicago, Burlimeton & Quincy and Chicago & Iowa Railroads. Thicago & Fracific Railroad, which is now in the hands of a Receiver, could easily be made an excellent connection. The managers of the Illinois Central will undoubtedly make an effort to get hold of this property if it can be had at a reasonable figure. And, as there is no probability that anybody else will have any special use for it, the Illinois Central is lifely to get it. A connection between the two roads in this city can easily be made by building the bridge across the river near Rush street bridge. The Illinois Central has already a charter to build that structure.

This precaution has been made necessary by the rascality of a number of newspaper.men who disposed of their passes or tickets to scalpers.

The most valuable and lively Christmas present ever received by a railroad-man was presented on Christmas-Day to Mr. A. McGillis, the efficient ticket-agent of the Chicaro, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad. The present was in the shape of a boy weighing nine pounds. As this is the first boy it may be imagined that he feels very grateful to his wife for giving him such a timely and appropriate present.

The General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad amounces that the rates on chairs have been materially increased.

CASUALTIES.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT. REMEMBLE ACCIDENT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 28.—While the east-bour freight train on the Missouri, Iows & Nebras Railroad was approaching Arbela, Mo., an a cident occurred which resulted in the death a brakeman named John Gentry. He w standing on the end of a coal car turning the brake, when it broke and he lost his balance as full between the

CRUSHED TO DEATH.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—Frank P. Ko OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—Frank P. Kenney, yard-master of the Burlington & Missouri Railway in this city, was instantly killed to-day white engaged in switching cars by being caught and crushed between a Pullman sleeper and the engine. The accident was caused by another car starting of its own accord down grade and colliding with a Pullman car which Kenney was coupling to the engine, and from his position could not see it coming. Both cars were badly damaged. Deceased was 23 years old. He leaves a young wife, having been married only since last May.

SHIP ON FIRE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 28.—Advices from Port Royal state that the ship Harvey Mills, loaded with 6.504 bales of cotton, lying in the stream, about to sail for Liverpool, caught fire in the hold. War vessels in the harbor immediately sent assistance, and at last accounts the sire was apparently under control. Damage unknown. The ship and cargo are valued at \$500,000.

BEER-CASK EXPLOSION.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—A young man named John Binke was instantly killed, and another man named Schweitzer probably fatally injured, at Finiay's brewery this morning by the bursting of an immense beer-cask, into which air was being forced by a steam pump to facilitate the flow of beer from the cask into barrels.

FATALLY BURNED. Privisumo, Pa., Dec. 28.—Mary Herley, aged 9 years, was fatally burned last evening, while playing before an open fire. The flames from her clothing were communicated to the bed of her invalid father, who was rescued with difficulty. A younger sister was severely but not fatally burned.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder, northerly to westerly winds, stationary or slowly rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather, except occasional light snow in the southern portions during the morning.

LOCAL CHEMNATIONS.

CHICAGO. Dec. 28.

NATIONAL BANKERS.

CIRCINNATI, Dec. 28.—About twenty gentlemen, officers of National Banks in Ohio, held a meeting at Grand Hotel to-day, for the purpose of considering the question of the onerous taxation imposed upon National Banks by the State and national authorities. T. P. Handy, of Cleveland, presided. After the discussion of the subject, a committee was appointed to lay the matter before the State Legislature, for the purpose of seeking relief, and another committee was selected to act in concert with the National Bankers' Association in presenting the matter to Congress. A. H. Moss, of Sandusky, is Chairman of the State Committee, and L. B. Harrison, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the National Committee.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Western and Brasilian Telegraph Company furnishes the following:
"The steamer Goethe has been wrocked on Labas Island, off Maldonado, Uruguay." A dispatch from Montevideo to Reuter's Telegraph Company says that all the Goethe's passengers and crew were saved.
A dispatch received here announces that the Ramburg steamer Francous has grounded at

connected with lane Bacharach's clottablishment.

Special Dispace to The Triuma.

Dunuque, i.a., Dec. 28.—Horace Smes of the clidest settlers in this section country, died yesterday. He lived near the site of Dunleith is during the Black War, and moved his family to Galema for at that time, while he helped protect the against the Indians. Mr. Smead was right and honorable man in business, as having the love and respect of all.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impovershed blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. SILKS.

Great Reductions!

SILKS! Chas. Gossage

Will offer on Thursday a line. of Silks at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2, reduced from \$2.50. \$3.00, and \$4.50, in Blues, Pinks, Cherry Green,

Scarlet, and Drabs! These goods are the greatest bargain we; have ever offered. Chas. Gossage & Co.

RELIGIOUS.

MOODY AND SANKEY TA THE TABERNACLE.

AT THE TABERNACLE. MR. MOODY and MR. SANKEY.

MR. WHITTLE and MR. BLISS. MR. MOODY and MR. SANKEY.

OLD PAPERS. OLD PAPERS

75 cts. per Hundred. Apply at Tribune Counting Room.

The Movement in Local Finances Dull in All Departments.

The Currency Orders Getting Light--New York Exchange Firmer.

Reductions of Chicago Banking Capita to Escape Taxation.

The Produce Markets Irregular-Pro Active and Buoyant

Flour Stronger-Wheat and Corn Entier-Barle Dull-4 Small Shipping Movement.

FINANCIAL.

There was little activity in any department of local finances. The movement of currency to the interior is becoming very light. For instance, day before yesterday a bank holding the accounts of 250 country banks received no orders for currency, and yesterday sent out only a few thousand dollars. The supply of packers' paper and that of provisionmen who want funds with which to carry stuff is still considerable, but the loan market in other directions is dull. On the whole, discount lines may be said to be full, and while the loan market is not cheef it is not at all burdened with surplus

ings were \$3,600,000.

per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings were \$3,600,000.

REDUCTION OF BANKING CAPITAL IN CHICAGO. The National Banks of this city, like those of New York, consider themselves driven by the pressure of taxation to choose whether they will retire from business or reduce their capital. Two busins have siready decided on the latter course. The Northwestern National, which some time ago shifted \$500,000 from its capital to its surplus, making them respectively \$200,000 and \$1,000,000, has decided to distribute \$500,000 of its surplus among the stockholders, and the Fifth National will distribute between this time and April 1 \$250,000 of its surplus. A number of the banks have similar sotion under consideration, and before the time of the next assessment comes round a large reduction will have been made in the banking capital of this city. As we have before announced, the hanks of New York have already determined upon a withdrawal of \$10,000,000 or more of their capital. The impolicy of a system of taxation that presses so heavily on banking capital becomes self-manifest when we learn that all these institutions are planning to do as much unaness on facir reduced capital as before. The result can hardly fail to be that banking will become less conservative and less safe. Such a result is directly satagonistic to public policy and commercial prospecity.

d which complicates the question. Please ex-ity Your truly.

MASY READES, quotations in the London market for silver builton of the British standard, which is The silver money of the United States Bevised Statutes, Secs. 3, 513 and 3, 514) secording to the law of 3d March, 1873, \$4.8685, the English penny, of which there are 240 m a pound sterling, is equal to \$0.02027, and the value of an onnes of silver, American standard, is, in American gold, according to the London quotation, \$1.1143. From this point, the calculation of the bullion value of the silver coins of the United States is a simple matter. The Revised States is a simple matter. The Revised States is a simple matter, and the silver coins of the United States is a simple matter.

And the street of the control of the

THE DELICATE STATE OF THE SILVER MARKET.

Present price. Dec. 10, 36544.

(Since the above was compiled, silver has sold at 58546 per ounce in London, and down to 566.) GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 108%@107 in rreenbacks. Greenbacks were 93%@93% cents on the

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gold dull at 107@107%, closing at 107. Carrying rates 4@7 per annum. and 1-32 per diem.

Silver unchanged at London since Priday, when the quotations was 56%d per ounce. Here silver bars are quoted at 130% hid in greenbacks and 122 bid in gold; silver coin 140%.

Raffixed bonds were firm.
State bonds were dull.
The stock market to-day presented no very interesting features. The market was alternately firm and weak on fluctuations ranging from ½ to 1½. There seems to be no decided tone to speculation, which is due to a general disposition among brokers and speculators to await the silvent of the new year before entering on any new engagements. Illinois Central fell off to 60%, advanced to 62, and at the close reacted to 61½. New York Central rose to 101½, and later declined to 100%. Harlem was 1 lower, selling at 136. Lake Shore advanced from 57% to 59%, and Michigan Central from 44% to 45%, with the latest at 57% and 45 respectively.

CLINTOS COUNTY—Lyons: The old corn is all gone. The prospect for marketing new corn is good, and improving. Price here, 30 cents. The corn crog was good.

DESMONTES COUNTY—Dunville: The old corn about all gone. Or new corn there is none to market. Movement of hox very light.

ERREY COUNTY—Estherville: The old corn is all gone; the new corn will be principally fed. The crop was poor—bedly injured by grassnoppers. The hors in this county have about all been sinpped. Hissay County—Mount Pleasant: The old corn is all gone, with the exception of a few scattered lots. Corn is being shipped here from the western part of the State, coating, when delivered on cars, about 38 cents. The corn in the "timber" about helf a crop; on the prairie as poor as ever was known. The bulk of the hogs will be shipped by February, 1877.

Hamilton County—Houks Point: Old corn all gone; new crop indifferent, and selling at 20 to 25 cents. Hogs all marketed except those in hands of cattle-feeders. Stock of "shoats" below the average. Not wheat enough in the hands of farmers to supply home consumption. Parmers seem disposed to risk a wheat crop next year in the face of the fact that we have a prospect of grasshoppers next season over futly one-half of updates.

our State
JORNSON COUNTY—Iowa City: There is no old
corn left in the county. The prospects for marketing new corn good. The crop of corn was good to
fair; in quality above the average. Hos are mostly in. Average for 1875, 284 bis; for 1876, 280 lbs.
JORNSON COUNTY—Iowa City: Old corn all out.
New corn will be marketed as soon as dry enough
to shell, and is 50 per cent better than last year.
About 20 per cent more hogs have been marketed
to date than last year up to Dec. 25, and were of
better quality. Crop will be "out" by Feb. 1,
1877.
KEOKUK COUNTY—Keota: Old corn all gone.

light; grass good. But few cattle feeding this winter.

MONROR COUNTY—AIDIR: The wet season of last summer caused a diminution of at least one-half of the crop. The quality would not exceed "fair." in fact, the crop was so small that a large amount is being shipped into this county from the counties north of us. The hog crop now moving is much below the average in quantity compared with former favorable years, and almost the entire crop will soon be marketed. There may be small shipments forwarded sboot the lat of February, 1877.

Sac County—Sac City: The old corn nearly gone. The present crop was fair, but will be needed for home consumption. The hogs are pretty well sold off. Wheat was scarcely as average crop. Onto were very poor. Barley fair.

Wanners County—Palmyra: Old corn all gone. The shipments of new corn will be small. Last corn crop fair on rolling land, but on bottom and all flat land was very poor, and in many places entirely destroyed, leaving the entire yield not more than half a crop. There is a steady movement of hogs, equal, if not gresser than last year, and in better condition.

1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875.

withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 7,039 bn wheat, 350 bn corn, 1,613 bn cats, 497 rye, 2,740 bn barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 19 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 21 cars No. 2 spring, 13 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected do, 3 cars no-grade (67 wheat, against 97 the corresponding day in 1875, and 183 for do in 1874); 2 cars high-mixed corn, 14 cars new do, 23 cars new mixed, 123 cars No. 2 corn, 33 cars rejected do, 3 cars no-grade (198 corn); 2 cars white oats, 11 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars rejected do (25 cats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 8 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do (25 cats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 8 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected do; 1 car no-grade (28 barley). Total, 329 cars, or 132,000 bu. Inspected out: 17,630 bu wheat, 6,399 bu corn, 1,818 bu cats, 363 bu rye, 2,726 bu barley.

The sale of flour and sample tables for the ensuing year will occur at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Board-of-Trade Hall.

Good for Cincinnati. About 3,000 dressed hogs were bought in this market the day before yesterday to be forwarded to that city. There is nothing like going to the market for pork as well as for and a sample tables of the control of the sample tables of the carterior of the sample tables of the sample tables of the sample were bought in this market the day before yesterday to be forwarded to that city. There is nothing like going to the market for pork as well as for a sample tables of the sample tables of laters.

ing like going to the market for pork as well as for fish.

Still no rain in California up to the date of latest advices. What can Jupiter Pluvius be thinking of?

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday. Provisions were active and excited, being much stronger, while wheat ranged lower, and other grain was easier, though with little change in prices. The news from Europe was contradictory, and caused some nervousness in grain circles, though New York appeared not to be in the least disturbed by it, most of the markets in that city being dull. The trading was chiefly for future, the actual movement of produce being slow,—as is usual during the Christmas holidays.

There were no specially new developments in There were no specially new developments in the market for domestic dry goods. As is to be expected at this stage of the season, business is very quiet, the demand being almost exclusively confined to small orders of a miscellaneous character for the reasortment of stocks. With the ten-dency of prices in an upward direction, there ap-pears to be, on the part of jobbers, no anxiety to increase sales. Groceries were ordered with some liberality, and dealers report the volume of sales

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2,0002.16. BROUM-CORN—Was dull and easy under large

LIVE STOCK.



BY TELEGRAPH.

POREIGN CITTES.

though they made a brasistance, were soon correst in a disorderity a state. Gea. Rahl, the mander, did not arrive to give troops were beaten and in flig trying to rally them, he was wounded. The fleeing mere Princeton road, but were intercunded. One thousand of at once. The captures of the prised six cannon, I, arms, and four sets of lost only four men, of frozen to death in croasing threatit of the battle startled Cornwallis was ordered back and preparations were made paign. Washington rottred on the day after Christmas, again crossed the Delaw days later his extraordia. Trenton and victory at ed from his foes the stonishat he was the greates age. It was intended at Tuesday to represent every the hattle, and the occurre preceding it. In the sham militia, company, and a section mounted, and citizens drasen, represented the patrie enth Regiment of New Jerse as Hessians for the norce, an selves to be driven back, sur prisoners. The battle begrand for an hour or more H charged or retreated throug and for an hour or more H charged or retreated throug afternoon Judge James But oration upon the battle of sults, and the evening the for hanguets. Monday evening Eaton Guards marched of whence, at midnight, they of ling later to be the retreated of whence, at midnight, they of ling after the mand Army on Christmas night, I

53d.15; fancy, \$6.25. RAPH.

CITTES. m.-Floure-No. 1, 250 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s 2d; 10s; white, No. 1, 11s 4d; d; No. 2, 11s 3d. Corn-Lard-No. 1, Sived; No.

st.—Corros—Active and ris.000 bales; speculation at, 8,000, ornia white wheat, 11so st. No. 2 to No. 1 red do winter, 10s4d@10s dd. a. Corn—Western mixed, agas ed. Barley—Ameri-38s.

ed. Prime membeef, 80s. scon—Long clear, 42s 6d; Ined, 22@250. Carl birth

CITIES.

the business in berth-room; liness with the exception of which was a trifle lower; in its, principally in grain ton-engagements to Liverpool, skid; to Ghagow, by steam, late yesterday 4,000 bu do on spot at \$17.40@17.50, and \$18.50; also 750 bris mess for 8, and 750 bris for March,

s, and 750 bris for March, is second call for February, 50 saked; for March, 1877, asked. Cut meats quiet; mer but quiet. Lard by higher, but closed parcels sold slow-trading was settive; team on spot at \$11.25; also at \$11.10611.23, closing at corusry, 1877, at \$11.306 des of 45,000 hs prime at ales of 50 bris at \$1.13 per

ales of 50 bris at \$1.15 per Associated Press. (12%) 11-16c; mber, 12%; sanuary, 12%; mber, 12%; sanuary, 12%; mber, 12%; sanuary, 12%; sanuar

but firm; Ble cargoes, 1746 622e in gold. Sugardull and let and unchanged. Rice in minal; crude, 18c; refined, in, 18c. \$17.40017.50. Beef marke, Western, 85(c; do city, 9c 5. thers dull; Western, 14@38c 7@1436c. Louis, orrox—Higher; sales, 1,500; ling, 1156c.

January; No. 3 do. \$1,545 anuary; No. 3 do. \$1,545 anuary; Corn inactive and \$4050 cash; 4096 sile January , 330 cash; 340 January. Rye ules and unchanged. .08; round lots offered \$1.07 .06; round lots offered \$1.07

ie; \$18.00 bid eash; mies
slid March. Lard higher: ite
ta held above buyers views;
tall round; bulk clear-sides,
let and unchanged.

— Prevoletum—Inactive; retimothy, \$1.8861.80.

derate demand; extra, \$4.75;
17.25; State, Obilo, and Inradio, \$8.258.37%.
d wanted; Western red, \$1.35

for white, \$1.8061.85. Ryemand; sail, \$5667c; steam,
8071/6c; white, \$4657c. Oats
406420.

n fine, 135(2)145(c. resh, 2823)c. u; corn, 27,000 bg.

EHORE. 28. - FLOUR-Strong; West-3; extra, \$5.25@6.00; fam-10. 2 Western red, \$1.42; No. Corn—Western mixed weak 500 C. Osts dulf and nominal. C. fair, and market firm; 1434@

fair) and market firm; 14148 ominal, 226220, unchanged, hanged, list; Elo cargoes, 176220 in guid. bu: cors. 92,000 bu. NNart. 23.—Corrox—Strong and rices higher; family, \$8.400 ad firm: red. \$1.35@3.75.

5c. Osts quiet but steady;
Bariey quiet; prime fall,
r; \$17.00 ssked. Lard highstie, 1146s12c. Bulk means
shi; 756s74a buyer March,
t; short clear, 84cc. Bacon
reen meats—Demand good;
6.36; short ribs, \$8.30; hams,

r grades, 18620c.
AUER.
LOUR.—Quiet and firm.
LOWER. No. 1, \$1280\text{1, No. 8}
LOWER. No. 1, \$1280\text{1, No. 8}
LOWER. No. 1, \$127\text{1, No. 8}
LOWER. No. 1, \$127\text{2, No. 9}
LOWER. No. 1, \$128\text{2, No. 9}
LOWER. No. 1, \$128\text{2,

THE ABSTRACT DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribume.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—I have carefully examined your articles on the abstract office as conducted by the county in connection with the Recorder's office. I am satisfied that the office is not, and cannot be made, self-sustaining under the present machinery. Mr. Gassette, as an experienced officer and taxpayer, made careful estimates of the expense of keeping up a set of tract indices in the Recorder's office, and concluded that it could be sustained by an additional charge of 5 cents for each tract specified in the various conveyances filed for record. This trifling expense would be equally borne by the patrons of the office, and selieve the county from all burden or responsibility. In that way the making of abstracts could be abolished, and set at rest all questions as to the liability of the county for the errors of persons in charge of the office. I think if the attention of our legislators was called to this matter they would, at an early date, pass a law authorizing the additional charge for recording to maintain the indices, and have them open, under proper restrictions, to public inspection.

As the matter now stands, having the pre-

them open, under proper restrictions, to public impaction.

As the matter now stands, having the prestige of county sanction, many persons who can ill afford it are misled into the belief that the abstracts thus made are of the highest authority and most safe and reliable, when, in fact, there is no responsibility attached to their examinations thus made.

The Recorder is not personally responsible for errors. His bondsmen are not liable. The caunty is in no way liable. A new Recorder is not bound to recognize the acts of his predecestor. Therefore, after a poor man pays his money he finds that he has something that will not be recognized by the attorneys, or in the money circles of the community, and is compelled to throw adde this irresponsible semblance of an abstract certified to by the Recorder per some one, unknown, as deputy, and go to one of the regular offices, and get an abstract before be can sell his property or borrow a dollar.

If any one doubts these assertions they have but to interview our leading attorneys and responsible loan agants. Most respectably yours,

THE ABSTRACT DEPARTMENT.

oris: wheat, 44,000 bu.
This wheat, 10,000 bu.
The Wheat, 10,000 bu.
The Steady.
10.3 white Wabash, \$1.20%;
\$2 amber Michigan, \$1.46%;
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\$0.1 red winter,
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ris; wheat, 31,000 bu; com.

PALO.

-FLOUR—Strong.
d unchanged; sales 400 bu
Corn quiet; sales 1 car-load
600 bu No. 2 mixed Western
800 bu Michigan at 39c. Rye

GOODS.

usiness was moderate with dull with jobbers. Cotton at and firm. The stock of en closed out, and the goods are in fair demand and firm. active. Foreign goods re-

TON.

Corrox—Firm; middings at, 2,500; exports countwise

illic; not, 2,108 bales; sales, 3,400; experts to Great pritain, 7,611; constwine, 1,201.

HOBILE, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Strong middling, 1860; net, 2,504 bales; gross, 2,405; sales, 500; experts to Great Britain, 5,004.

Gavezion, Dec. 28.—Cotton—Hardenine, middling, 1186; net, 0,577 bales; sales, 2,606; experts to Great Britain, 4,500.

A Reverend Good Templar's Missionary Work Among the Negroes. PETROLEUM.

OLEVELAND, C., Doc. 25.—PETROLEUM—Firm; standand white, 130 in Jos. 28.—PETROLEUM—Dull; cruda,
25.7525.20 at Parker's; refined, 50c, Philadelphia deprety.

How His Efforts Were Interfered with by the Chivalry.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

The One-Hundredth Anniversary of the Event Commemorated -- Washington's Atjack on the Hessians Represented by a sham Fight.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Trenton was commemorated Tuesday in a unique manner by the people of Trenton and New Jersey at large. The centenary of the conflict at Lexington was marked by national recognition, but that of the defeat of the Hessians at Trenton, it appears, was merely commemorated locally. It is battle of Trenton is considered by some historians the most important of the Revolution; and Frederick the Great said that it and the engagements in its train were the most brilliant in history, and marked Washington as one of the greatest of Generals. Just before it occurred the British felt that they had given the afforts of the patricts a death-blow. Lord Cornwallis, with 6,000 troops, had followed Washington's soldiers in their weary march a trough New Jersey, and had been able to "as: them by the blood-marks left by their not feet on the frozen ground. At the outset of his march he had deprived them of their tents and stores by capturing Fort Lee. The people of New Jersey had become lukewarm in the cause, and in some places, particularly Monmouth County, were preparing to assist the British. Weakened in faith by misery, the American solders deserted by hundreds; and, as their terms of service came to an end, they departed for their homes, believing that the uprising sgainst oppression would be speedfly overcome. The New Jersey and Maryland levies refused even Washington's personal solicitation to remain longer in the service. Of the 17,000 men that were with Washington in these were so foot-core, siek, and hungry, that, if the British had attacked them, they could not have offered an adequate resistance. But Cornwallis simply followed them, and entered Trenton just as the last boat-load of patriots left the Jarsey shore for Pannayivanis. This was on De. 20, 1776. Cornwallis appears to have thought that Washington had made his last effort, and that the sever wi

The contract part was considered by the contract of the contra

secret winter would complete the desagrathes ion of his army. He distributed his troops long the river, and then west back to New Turk to make proparations to return to Engiand with the news that the American Rebellion had been raised. For five days the American remained as a miserable Picht on the Pennsylvania shore of the Delaware. Meanwhile Washington and decided to attempt the capture of the LSO Hessians, under Gee. Rahl, in Transon. Knowing that the Hessians left at all times secure from attack, and that they would be more or less demoralized by the festivities of Christmas, he determined to make an onset upon them that night. He divided his forces—which had been increased to 5,000 in number by the arrival of Bullivan with Lee's former division, and Gates with some troops from the Chanda expedition—into three corps. Of the stongest, consisting of 3,400 me, he look command himself. The others he lack command himself. The others he lack command himself. The others he lack command himself. The others he lacked under Gens. Ewing and Cadwallader, respectively. One of the divisions he offered to Gen. Gates, but that officer, who had been congring with Lee against him, and was still disaffected, although his confiderate was in a fittish prison, refused the command and left the same was a size attack the Hessians in front, while Ewing look the bridge over Assemplyik Creek to cut off their retreat. Cadwallader was to support the other divisions and entager relinforcements that would probably be sent to Rahl if the battle was obstituate. The Americans, moder the Commander-in-Chief, experienced the provide on and entered Trenton. Their sarvival completely surprised the Hessians commander, did not arrive to give orders until his rorous design that was a commander of them from the Eastern States. After a hard struggle a number of diardheed abermen ferried them over. It was fo'dock in the morning of the 28th of December, however, when they were single mercentaries to be a fire a surprised of the same of the surprised of

The New York Graphic.

See Fork Graphic, Dec. 26.

Our neighbor, the Swa, has a corresp, who is indebted to his imagination for a reference of statements about the Our neighbor, the Suo, has a correspondent who is indebted to his imagination for a number of statements about the Graphic Company. As everybody connected with the establishment knows, the business of the Graphic is a profitable one,—the receipts from all quarters more than counterbalancing the outgoes. It crutally cost the Graphic Company a great deal of money to establish its business. Its material was expensive, but it now has property on hand which could not be replaced for less than \$400,000. Being the first to attempt the establishment of a daily-illustrated paper, it naturally had a great many untried mechanical problems to colve, which, of course, was costly to its stockholders. Then, while these exportments were going on the panis occurred, and for three years the country has suffered from hard times. The business stringency injured many oldestablished papers, and has led to bunk-rubcies and changes of ownership even in some of the oldest of the New York journals. Of course, a new enterprise like the Graphic could not expect to escape unscathed. But we have lived during these fearful times, have paid off our indebtedness as it matured, have enlarged our mechanical facilities, and have demonstrated not only the possibility of running a successful paper, but have shown how a sweat photo-lithographic establishment can be made

While it is true that the original stockholders of the Graphic have apparently suffered, none of its creditors have ever had any cause of complaint. It is the fate of all strong journals to be the subject of malicious gossip, as well as of open and covert opposition. There is a natural public curosity about great printing establishments, which makes their affairs matters of interest to the gossips of the day; and we must submit, as others have had to submit, to a grateful of foolish and would be injurious criticism. But the conductors of the Graphic have passed through trials of this kind before without loss of credit, and expect, ten years from now, to be able to look back with a great deal of compoune to the various efforts made to injure one of the most creditable newspaper-enterprises over attempted since the invention of the art of printing.

A ROMANCE OF TIMES

yet, with all the confidence between them, the lact of his marriage with Bonfanti was carefully concealed.

As may be judged from the letter to Mr. Puleson, already published in the Herald in the report of the case in Brooklyn, there was no acknowledgment of his actual situation, and the money obtained for the alleged purpose of assisting him to break off connections with a person not named, was, in reality, used for the support of himself and his wife, who was living with her child far away from London.

Again IN NEW YORK.

After making an arrangement to return home, which he did, in company with his brother, Mr. Puleson parting with his friend with the understanding that he was welcome to the loan made him, could have more, if needed, and with the understanding that he he hedded her head hould be repaid only at such time as he could do so, and that the draft given in acknowledgment should be held until that time came, the wanderer returned to New York, and it was not until some time after that Mrs. Hoffman again crossed the sea and joined her husband, and willing to sacrifice anything for his love, the young wife and mother followed her no dession, Mr. Hoffman residing with her when in New York and attending her regularly to the theater, still leading his family to believe that the acquaintance was simply one of the ordinary stackments, common enough, as the world goes, and yet binding his wiff to acknowledge the marriage as he was willing to acknowledge the marriage

and that the deast of George and the funeral from his father's residence, in Fifth avenue, the widow resided for some months with her husband's parents, and only left the mansion to occupy the house of a friend, in an adjacent street, during the absence, of the owner in Europe. During the last summer are resided at Hyde Park, with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hoffman's daughter, with whon, as with all of her late husband's family, she was a favorite as an "angel of goodness," as her mother-in-law expresses it, in the family.

WHY SHE IS STILL DANCING.

Wedded to her profession and still desirous while enjoying her great popularity as a dansence, and at her own desire, Mrs. Hoffman's late emragement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre and her present one in Toronto have brought her again before the public as a dancer.

So far as her present, professional career is concerned, the family of her late husband consent to it simply out of deference to her wishes. Her mother-in-law, Mrs. George Hoffman, went with her when her engagement at the Fifth Avenue was made with Mr. Stephen Flake, Mr. Daly's business-manager, and her home at Mr. Hoffman's house is always open to her, and where she is always a loved visitor during the interim of her engagements.

The statement of the facts as given by the Hewald is by direct authority, and it is due alike to Mile. Bonfanti, and to those with whom she is connected, to state that, in withholding the acknowledgment of her marriage with George J. Hoffman until after his death she acted in obedience to her husband's wishes, and the best test of her purity of mind and purpose, and the secret of her romantic marriage and its result, are shown in her avowal made to Mrs. Hoffman on the day of her aon's funeral: "I loved George as I loved my life; he was true to me, and had I learned that his mother and father would not have acknowledged me, the secret of my marriage should have died when poor George died."

SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES.

scame the keynote to his life and hers.

Arrived at New orleans the young gentleman still pursued his acquaintance, and became a confidant of Bonfanti's, and she became interested in him. He represented that he was "alone in the world," possessed of large means, and when he learned that the danseuse, who had earned much money and had saved it during her professional career in New York, had been robbed of all her savings by a rascally Italian agent but a few weeks before, he gained a hold upon her affections by his persistent attempts to find the unfaithful agent.

To this end he employed the best legal and detective talent to be had, and the treacherous agent was discovered in Cuba, where he had gone with a traveling company; but as he died soon after none of the missing Government bonds handed him in a tin box by Bonfanti, after drawing them from the bank in Wall street, where they had been deposited, were over recovered.

During all the stay in New Orleans Bonfanti and young Mr. Hoffman were good friends—lovers, perhaps, but not an action, word, or the present moment the luckiest manns Europe; the present moment the luckiest manns Europe;

ireanches. No doubt he may be considered at the present moment the luckiest manin Europe; but it should not be forgotten how much in this jelorious discovery is due to his sact, amounting almost to divination, to his perseverance, and to his generosity.

I give a few extracts from his last letter to me, dated Mycena, Nov. 27:

You will soon receive a more complete report, but in the neantime is foretaste of what is to come, may be acreeable. In the same tomb of which i wrote to you in my just letter have just discovered what I take to be the skeleton of a woman, indight from the small seeds and the framise ornaments with which the bones were covered. The two earrings are treasured by the precious atoms (red), nondreds of large and small leaves of gold, every one entirely covered with spiral ornaments and circles. When, after having dug out mountains of earth, I bean to remove the stones and rubbish of the lower layer, I struck on the large gilded sliver cow-heat, (sic) with two golden horns, one has one of the property of the structure of the property of the structure of the gold, red on the large gilded sliver cow-heat, (sic) with two golden horns, one has come to pure gold, richly ornamented. I found about two hundred gold buttons, very large and splendidly engraved; an immense golden telamone, richly ornamented, which if frait mistook for a belt, nine aliver vases, one or more of them gilded, ten trop hardy one-third of the mistook for a belt, nine aliver vases, one or more of them gilded, the very large. There were close to them two hands are presented to the structure of the gold plus. The work has a substantial to the found which if rational the teeth very large. There were close to them two hands are and swords of bronze. Many swords showed the remains or wooden handles, ornamented with innumerable gold plus. The words of the substantial property of the foundatio

and present to his purents the woman who had made his wayward life happy—to whom he could always cling as a guardian of his peace at the could always cling as a guardian of his peace at the could always cling as a guardian of his peace at the could always cling as a guardian of his peace at the could have a petical son, he feared displeasure, and when, at last, stricken with sickness and worn out with anxiety, he was ent to his father's country seat at Hyde Park, his wife, fulfilling professional engagements at froy and albany, was only a sanual visitor to her husband's home upon the Hudeon.

The husband's home upon the Hudeon.

The story of his marriage had been already this the lungering these marriage had been already told by him to those at the village hotel, where he had at times resided while his fasher's house had been closed, and the young wife reached her husband's beside but a few moments after his mother reached the deathbed of her son.

According to the country of the country of the country of the family could reach him.

Are you George's mother!" The ropig came simply, in another question:

"Are you George's mother!" The ropig came simply, in another question:

"Are you George's mother!" and when the simple question:

"Are you George's mother!" and when the simple question:

"Are you George's mother!" and when the simple question:

"Are you George's mother!" and when the widen wealth of the danseuse is asked men with her husband's parents, and only left the mansion to here for charge the stricken of the stricken

BILLIARDS,
CLEVELAND, C., Dec. 28.—The first game is the handium billiard tournament was played last evening between Thomas Gallagher and Tony Honing, and won by the latter. Gallaghe to wim, was required to make 350 points at Honing 275 points. At the end of the fifty-fit inning the score was: Gallagher, 378; Honing 275.

AMUSEMENTS. HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,

The only colored dramatic company in existence will appear each night and at Matiness Curistmes, Wednesday, and Saturday in the great moral drama. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN! ntroducing the Grand Plantation Scene with a chorust thirty volces. Prices of admission, 25, 35 and 50 cts.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
MAGUIRS & HAVERLY.
Pro
WILL E CHAPMAN
They are extraordinary."—P. T. Barnum,
Par scool their white imitators."—N. X. B.

Dec. 25, THIS WEEK ONLY. Matiness on Wednesday and Saturday.

CALLENDER'S FAMOUS GEORGIA The Old Original MINSTRELS GEORGIA COMPANY GEORGIA OF Genuine Negroes. MINSTRELS GEORGIA TO GEORGIA SO ARTISTS.

BOB HEIGHT, BILLY KERSANDS, D. LITILE, &c. Jan. 1, Sothern. But sheet open Thursday at 10 a.m. McCORMICK HALL.

YALE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB (16 MALE VOICES)
Will give a Concert for the Benefit of the Yale
Boat Club Wenneaday Evening, Jan. 3.
Programms—College Songs, Glees, Warbles, Past
Songs, Tickets, including reserved easts, \$1; for
sale at Cobb's Library and Root & Sons' Music
Store. Sale begins Friday morning, Dec. 29, at 10. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

For a short season, commending Christmas, Monday, Dec. 25. MATINEES: Christmas and New Year's: also Wednesday and Saburday affections.

HAVERLYS GRAND HIBERNIANA AND IRISH COMEDY COMPANY, including the greatest of all Irish Comedians, the only PAT ROONEY, DAN and JOSTE MORELS AND IRISH RESIDENCE, INC. 11 Company of the Company of the

ADELPHI THEATRE. A HAPPY NEW YEAR. TONY DENIER'S GIFT. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Every lady and child will be presented with a Photograph of Mr. Denler or a Marie Book. Jack and the Besin Stalk, and the World of Wonder. IMMENSE BILL TO-NIGHT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE---KELLOGG. GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
ONLY TWO MORE PERFORMANCES. Friday evening, Dec. 20, first time this season of Luber's charming opera. FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO.

Miss RELLOGG, Mrs. Seguin, Messis. Seguin, Peakes, Conly, and Turner in the cast. Fra Diavolo (first time) Mr. Wm. Carleton.

Saturday—Last performance of the season—GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE. Ambroise Thomas romantic opers. MigNON.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. McCormick Hall, Sunday, Dec. 31, 3 p. m. Admission, 10 cents. Prof. WM. G. SUMNER

On "A Republican Form of Government," embodying a non-partisan review of the lecturer's recent observa-tions in the South. CHRISTMAS WEEK. THE LAWRENCE SISTERS.
WILLIAM NOONAN AND ALICE BATEMAN,
MURPHY AND SHANNON,
And Forty New Stars in a Grand Oilo.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Magnificent opening for the winter season, as the cheapest and best variety Theatre in America.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, JAN, 1, 1877.
Only 10, 13, and 25 cents admission.
The largest Novcky Troupe and most complete variety combination ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.

Thursday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 28 and 30, BYRON'S most successful comedy, OUR BOYS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

With a brilliant cast of characters. MONDAY, Jan. , elaborate production of THE LAW OF THE LAND. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

The General Trapostiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continuant, (Cabin provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from pier No. 3, foot of Barrow sirest. N. R. as follows: Labrador, Sanglier, Saturday, Dec. 20, 3 p. m. Prance, Labrador, Sanglier, Saturday, Dec. 20, 3 p. m. Prance, Dur. Pousols, Basterday, J. B., Price of passing the Company of the C North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will all every Sate, ay from Bramon Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken ares of passage—From New York to Southampsondou, Harve, and Bromen, first cabin, 8100; secon abin, 800, gold; steerage, 800 currency. For freigh passage apply to YBowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Li ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS.

NEWYEARS RECEPTIONS! Element Sets of French Flowers, for Evening Deed of REW FFAPE RECEIPTIONS at MME PONCE ETS, the well-known importer from Park, and less r of fashion in Flowers, for Parties and Watsim to Walshaw av., between Eighteenth and Twentier

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Great Republican Newspaper. DOLLAR WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE BEST PAPER FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, BANKER, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN, FAMILY. PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

Twenty Weeklies for \$20, Postage Paid

TRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The country has passed through a fleres Fred dential contest, and the result has been left in a dangerous and unsatisfactory shape, on account of the unprecedented closeness of the election, the angry disputes as to the votes of certain States, and the failure of the Constitution to provide any tribunal to solve doubts or decide contested points.

DANGER OF ANOTHER WAR.
But there are grave apprehensions that a ruffiany, ravenous crowd of office-seekers may resort to
lawless and violent means to induct the defeated
candidate into the office of Chief Magistrate. All
peace-loving and law abiding men, irrespective of
party, must stand together in this crisis, and
crush out the incendiary demagogues who are
threatening to light the torch of internecine war,
which would bring rain and destruction upon the
country.

which would bring rain and destruction upon the country.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful and exciting of any since the War. The Tripural will do everything in its power to have the new President peacefully and lawfully inaugurated, and to restore harmony and confidence in the future. Let us never despair of the Republic.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSFAPEN.

While THE CRICAGO TRIBUNE is a Republican newspaper, and contributed as much as any other in the United States to the success of its party, it is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views, and aims to be right rather than partisan; and while holding party high it holds the country higher.

n County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.; Chicago, Ill.

CELEBRATED EXTRACT
of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his
brother as
WOBCESTER,
May, 1831. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," "Tell LEA & PER RINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my EVERY VARIETY

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. LEA & PERRINS'

OF DISH.

SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.

Leadhrins JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK

A FEW PLAIN FACTS. BOWERY THE NOVELTY of our BOWERY of The people have been the convinced of our state ments have the continued rate. WHY IS IT? WHY IS IT? It is just like giving a dollar gold piece for 50 cents currency as purchaing clothing for one-thrift their value. "Delay is dangerous," "Make hay while the san shines," are wise maxims.

BOWERY LOAN OFFICE.

OFFICE THEREFORE, avail yourselves of the present opportunity and examine the sualty and prices of our Men's,
Youths, and Boys Cothing,
BEFORE TOU ARE TOO
LATE. Come and see for yourselves, whether you pur-BOWERY LOAN OFFICE, 151 & 153 South Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!! CLOTHING

Slightly Damaged by Water, At 168 South Clark-st., Chicago, I Jobbers will find it to their advantage to examine out tock.

N. B.—This store will be open to-morrow for the accordation of our customers.

HEATING APPLIANCES. STEAM OR HOT WATER. 683-815 West Eighth-st., Cincin nati, 0.

FAIRBANKS'

BOUGHTONAL TO BAYARD TAYLOR Bayes: "I take great pleasure in recommendity arents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Sidre. I have had an opportunity for every expensive fewering the manner in which this academy a functed, as well as the deportunat of the punit with early the manner of the punit with the condition of the conditi

The Winter and Spring Term of Riccine College, as the Grammar School, will begin January 18, to con mue till June 27. For adminion apply to the Roy. Di c Loves, Bacine College, Racine, Wis. Cook County Normal School The Winter Term of the Gook County Normal School will begin TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1877, when now class for beginners will be formed.

D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal.

Pennsylvania Military Academ

Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, west Side, near Madison-st, bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Handsolp-as

HITAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RATES nion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-see Office, 35 South Clark-se, opposite Sherman H sales Depot.

Night Educes. 19 0-30 p. m. it 7:00 a. m. a. 7:00 a. m. it 7:00 a. m. a. It rains run via Milwankes. Tickets for 8t. Par nol Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairiu Chica, or via Watertown, I.a Crosse, and Winnea-HLIMOIS CENTRAL RAHLEGAD, Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty second-stricket Office, 131 Randolph-st, near Clark.

LEA & PERRINS' Cairo & New Orleans Ex. 2002 in the Cairo & New Orl

*Rz. Sunday. †Rz. Saturday. †Rz. Mc GHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILRO. Depoi corner Chicago avenus and Lan Ticket once 60 Clark-street.

PITTEBURG. PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RATIADAD.

reitm leave from Exposition Building, foot or roe of. Ticket-offcor: 80 Clark a. painer grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building of the Company of the Co | Leave. | Arrive.

THE WINDSOR,
Pating City Park, Jacksonville, Florida. This
wand Elegant Hotel, the most beautifully loed in the city, is now open, and offers accommoions and attractions superior to any Hotel is
rids. WINTER RESORT.

and proposale for furnishing black to be authory, printing and tinding to will be received by the County Board -the 15th day of January, at 17 o'deck, T reposals fruit be accompanied by ser-centry Joseph Park 1995 to you

SCALES

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The last meeting of the Cook County delega-tion will be held to-morrow at 1 p. m. Impor-tant suggestions and communications will be made at the time.

A masquerade ball will be given by the Swedish Singing Societies this evening at Klare's Hall, on North Clark street. Prizes will be given for the best costumes.

It is stated that it is to be non-partisan. The principal speakers are to be Lyman Trumbull and Leonard Swett.

CRIMINAL.

Owen & Booth, of No. 117 Halsted street, com-plain of the larceny from their store of a value containing sample moldings valued at \$30. Some other articles of small value were lost at the

Charles Gilmore, whose arrest for murder at Rochelle was noted in vesterday's TRIBUNE, was discharged in the morning upon a telegram from the Sheriff of Ogie County stating that he

George Abrahams was locked at Central Sta-

teorige Abrahams was locked at Central Sta-tion last night by Detectives Long and Scott, upon suspicion of having robbed a Granger of \$390. Owing to the lateness of the hour he has not yet been Hentified.

O. S. Sloper, of No. 401 West Washington street, reports that about 2:30 yesterday morning burglars entered his house, and were discovered by the servant while they were ransacking her trunk. She gave the siarm and they departed with only \$2 in cash for plunder.

Thomas F. Houston, 14 years of age, clerk in s coal office, while returning home to No. 120 Loomis street at about 7 o'clock last evening, was assaulted on Van Buren street, between Throop and Loomis streets, by three young men, and was rebbed of \$14 which he had in his

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The village Trustees met in adjourned session Wednesday evening, the full Board being present. The Committee on Fire and Police recommended the purchase of a dozen rubber overcoats for the Pioneer Hose Company.

was not the man.

A mass-meeting will be held to-morrow et at Farwell Hall to discuss the political situ

enator Sharon and two special cars full of iffe Coast people are expected to arrive here inday by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Iroad, on their way to the East.

a. Commissioner Johnson, it is said, is to be of Sheriff Kern's new Deputies. The fact tan indictment hangs over him for conspit to defraud the county will of course not be he way of his entering upon an office under

berndorf & Shepherd, Scanlon & Co., and mpson & Edwards, self-appointed perers to the Mayor and citizens of Chicago, before Justice Summerfield yesterday for tion of the health ordinances. Inasmuch sey are making necessary improvements as illy as possible, they were each given a consuce to the 6th proximo.

Inuance to the 6th proximo.

The dramatic performance given by Mr. Alexander Wurster's Company for the benefit of the German Aid Society at the North Side Turner-lail, a short time ago, was highly successful, he result being as follows: Total receipts, 8548.73; balance, \$594.27. This amount has been turned over to the freasurer by the Committee of Arrangements.

8t. Mark's Episcopai Church gave their Christmas festival at the church last evening. The church was crowded with happy and lively whidren. The services were opened with Christmas carolis, and then a short address was made by the Rector, Dr. Warren. After the didress, the presents were distributed to the children. The final present was given to Mr. Henry W. Fuller, of the firm of Fuller & Fuller, who is teacher of the Bible class, by his scholars. The annual ball given by the employes of N.

derable part in the exercises.

no inconsiderable part in the exercises.

The class of 1874 in the Chicago High School held their third reunion at the Matteson House last crening, with some thirty alumni and alumne present. Mr. J. T. Ladd occupied the chair, and the was very pleasantly spent in social enjoyment, and in listening to a programme which comprised a poem by Ferdinand L. Barnett, a naper by W. M. Payne, and music by Miss Liberman and H. P. Brown. The class song written by Georre Howland was also sung, and to give special zest to the evening an elegant supper was served up by the Matteson and treated as it deserved by the class.

The South-Side Microscopical Club met

The inmates of the Erring Women's Refuge held their Christmas rejoicings last evening, about seventy-five persons being present. The chapel of the Refuge was tastefully ornamented with evergreeins, and upon the platform stood wo large trees covered with nicknacks, candies, and other articles of ornament usual in such cases. Beside the distribution of the gifts, the programme included some reading and singing, and a creditably small amount of speech-making. The evening passed off very pleasantly both to the lumnies and the friends who were gathered to encourage the institution. The ladies of the management of the Refuge desire the public to lots with them in thanking Mr. Gunther, the noted confectioner, for his liberal gifts.

The Association of Mexican Veterans, ad-

The Association of Mexican Veterans, adjourned from Dec. 5, held a meeting last evening in the Sherman House. About sixteen exwarriors were present. A permanent organization was effected, as follows: C. R. Otis, President: Augustus Steinhaus, Vice-President: Lyman Mower, Secretary: D. L. Murens, Treasurer; Finance Committee, George W. Prickett, Frederick Kelloge, and James Moore; Committee on By-Laws, Henry Brown, J. R. Hugunin, and Charles S. Thompson. A badge was adopted in the shape of a shield, with a stack of arms, ship, cannon, and an arsenal surrounded by a wreath of laurel and thirty-one stars. The shield is held by a piece of red, white, and blue, surmounted by a square pin surrounded with stars, upon which are engraved the words: "National Association of Veterans." The shield also has engraved upon it all the names of the battles in which the members participated. A draft of a constitution and by-laws was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

tution and by-laws was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The friendless people who are cared for by the institution at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-dirst street celebrated their Christmas yesterday. There are about 170 inmates of the Home, of whom two-thirds are children; in the interest of the latter the entertainment was gotten up. To begin with, there was a big dinner at hall-past 13 o'clock, including all the traditional dishes and accessories. Then at 5 o'clock the inmates gathered in the school-room and reading-room, where various exercises were performed, including recitations and singing. A number of the lady members of the Board of Managers were present, accompanied by their families. A magnificently-decorated Christmas-tree stood at one end of the long room, hung with fruits and candies, and dolls, and toys of all descriptions. After a while there appeared on the scene a veritable Santa Claus, with two minor Santa Clauses, who proceeded to distribute the presents. Everybody got something. The women received handkerchiefs, the little girls were presented with dolls, the little boys were given trumpets, skates, pocketbooks, etc. Each came in for a large share of candy and nuts and fruit. It was a very pleasant day.

TICE.

THE WAY TO GATHER THE CROP.

Messrs. Wedhams, Willard & Co., ice-dealers, yesterday invited a few of their friends to make up a party to visit and inspect the firm's houses at Clark Station, Ind., where some improved machinery for gathering the ice-crop is in use this year for the first time. For the accommodation of the guests the Fort Wayne Company furnished the elegant passenger coach "Illinois" and a locomotive, and at 10 o'clock the special train moved out. The party was made up of Seth Wadhams, J. H. Williams, A. J. Willard, and W. A. Walter, of the firm; Charles E. Gorham, Assistant General Manager of the road; Alvin Hulbert, proprietor Sherman House; William f. Nichols, of Maywood; O. H. Tobey, of Tobey & Booth; Andrew Brown, Bryan Lathrop, A. S. Piper, of A. S. Piper & Co., ice-dealers; J. P. Young, J. C. Walter, A. Lucas Hunt, of Edwin Hunt's Sons, and H. H. Bootile, of Scoville's Iron Works.

The ride of twenty-four miles to Clark Station was quickly gotten over, and the station found to consist of the firm's storehouses and boarding-house, the latter a huge wooden building for thirty-five men. The houses are really one building divided up into sections, the whole building, divided up into sections, where the seathing divided up into sections, where the seathing divided up in

or men who mark out and partially sever the blocks, were at work fully half a mile off. Their work is comparatively simple, and consists in furrowing, or making narrow channels, up and down, across and back, but always twenty-two inches from each other. These cuts are made to the depth of perhape eight inches in such lee as is now being handled, which is from thirteen to fifteen inches thick. It needs only a passing reference to describe the work of the men who clean off the snow with scrapers.

The ice, having been properly furrowed, is broken up into sections just about as wide as will pass through the canal made by cutting out the broken blocks. These rafts of ice are therefore about twenty feet wide and perhaps eightly to 100 feet long. The crew in each case is one man, who poles his craft toward the house as rapidly as may be. Arrived in front of the house, the raft is mounted by a man who wields an instrument like a cross between a four-timed pitchfork and a huge chisel. With this he splits off from the main body a section as wide as two cakes and as long as the raft is wide. These slips are pushed up into narrow canals, just wide enough to receive them, and are at once split into pieces twenty-two inches wide and forty-four long, ready to be fed to.

These clevators are models of their kind, and perform their work with admirable dispatch. Each consists essentially of two enclies chainabout six feet abart, with heavy bars of wood stretched across. These chains run on a platform up to the top of the inclined plane leading from the water to the top of the building, and, returning, beas under the water and pick up the lice blocks as they follow each other up the incline, and dart off here and there into the building, is a curious one. Each elevator has seven chutes, and discharges the ice into whichever one is selected by the overseer, with promptness and force enough to send it gliding down the ways clear to the other end of the longh chouse, if so desired. One of the most ingenious devices in the whole equ

THEIR ANNUAL VISIT TO CHICAGO.

The members of the State Warehouse and

The members of the State Warehouse and Railroad Commission have been in the city during the past two days, making their annual visit to Chicago. The Board heid no formal session, but when THE TRIBURE reporter entered Parlor 3 of the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning he found Judge Steele very busily engaged in dealing out a deck of cards, lu order to tell his fortune from them. The scribe introduced himself, and the Judge laid down the ace of spades, closely followed by The scribe introduced himself, and the Judge laid down the ace of spades, closely followed by the jack of clubs. Next came the queen of diampnds with the king of hearts, which meant a whole lot of good luck. And then Judge Steele explained that the Board intended to have no regular meeting, but that they merely came to see how things were situated, whether Chicago still existed, or whether there was anything wrong which needed correcting. They had visited Inspector Smith's office, had examined his books, and found them all straight.

"Do you think the Board will be abolished by the present Legislature?" queried the reporter.

"No. str." replied the Judge. "I do not.

by the present Legislature?" queried the reporter.

"No, sir," replied the Judge, "I do not. The railroads may try to gain some modifications of the present isw."

"Is the Board in favor of a change?"

"The members are not in favor of any radical change in the law, but they will RECOMMEND CHANGES IN SOME PARTICULARS."

"What are they?"

"First, in the organization of the Board by electing the members for three years, one to go out each year, instead of for one year, as now. Also, a change in the inspection, so that we can collect the fees in advance of all outgoing grain inspected."

"Why such a change?"

"The law at present gives us a lien on all outgoing grain inspected, but the purchaser generally gets hold of his cargo and is off with the grain before we have a chance to place a lien on it."

"Is much money lost in that way?"

grain before we have a chance to place a lien on it."

"Is much money lost in that way?"

"Not much is lost to the State, but it is well enough to have this law changed."

"Do the surplus fees go to the State?"

"No, sir, they are used to run the office."

"But there is more collected than the office needs?"

"We endeavor to make the fees graduating so as to carry us over the winter, but it is a mathematical impossibility to get just what will carry on the office. We are bound to get a little more than enough."

"And none is to go to the State?"

"That is what we want to find out, if the Thompson case is ever decided in the Supreme Court."

"How much did Harper take out with him?"

"About \$25,000."

"Will the State ever try to get it!"

"That depends on how the Supreme Court decides the case. Harper has got a good bond."

"What other changes will you suggest in the law?"

"No other changes of importance, except to

"What other changes will you suggest in the law!"

"No other changes of importance, except to FERFECT THE SYSTEM.

We ought to have at least two Commissioners on the Board always who have had experience. If the Couris sustain the present law, the Commissioners will have all they can do, and they ought to be thoroughly posted about the work."

The gentleman further stated that the receipts of grain were extraordinary at the present time, for this season of the year, having been 500 cars Wednesday and 400 car-loads the day before.

THE COUNTY BOARD. An adjourned meeting of the County Board

was held yesterday afternoon, all the members A communication was read from C. A. Or-leans ssking an allowance of \$1,000 for expenses incurred in showing the Commissioners through certain stone-quarries. Referred to Judiciary

Committee.

A communication was read from Justice Ten
Broek, of Lake View, calling attention to the
ineligibility of Charles Magie, recently appointed Constable. Referred to Judiciary Commit-

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Warden's report of expenses for the new Hospital for the past year was read and referred. It showed that there had been \$26,475.78 expended for provisions, \$1,628.51 for clothing and bedding, \$4,426.38 for drugs and medicines, \$714.46 for surgical instruments and supplies, \$2,607.20 for liquors, \$4,429.67 for fuel, \$11,682.28 for salaries, and \$6,273.30 for miscellaneous expenses; total, \$57,610.70. The number of admissions had been 2,128. Ninety-nine bodies had been taken to the Morgue, of which sixty-eight had been identified. The report concluded with some recommendations of more or less importance which have been suggested from time to time.

Bids were opened for whitewashing the walls

The Committee on Education reported in favor of paying bills to the smount of \$3,149.61.

Among the items was the pay-roll of the teachers at the Normal School. Concurred in The Committee on Public Charities reported a mass of bills, and they were ordered paid. The same committee also asked for authority to purphase the supplies for January, and the request was granted.

The Committee on Public Service reported.

INSURANCE.

The insurance men in this city expect that

turer. This shows that the statement made by Mr. Mickel that he had done no business for the Company in this State was incorrect. But not only do the bogus companies which do business without authority need looking after, but there are a number of others which have been admitted into this State on fraudulent pretances. It is a well-known fact that insurance companies have been admitted into this State which could get no certificates to do business in other States, because they had not the required qualifications. There should be ordered at once an examination of all the insurance companies doing business here. During the last year the assets of all the companies have greatly depreciated, and many which could show the required \$150,000 capital are no longer able to do so. In making the examination care should be taken that the stocks and bonds are not loaned to companies for this occasion only, by kind friends. In this manner many companies have obtained admission in the State while in fact they had not a dollar of assets which they could call their own. Mr. Needlea, the new Auditor, has given assurances to several of the leading insurance men in this city, that Mr. J. A. Kellogg, the present actuary, will under no circumstances be retained, and the promise has been made that the new appointee shall be a man who is well qualiged to perform the arduous and responsible duties of the position. The gentleman prominently spoken of for the position is Mr. A. Davidson, a brother-in-law of the well-known insurance agent, Mr. S. M. Moore. Mr. Davidduties of the position. The gentleman prominently spoken of for the position is Mr. A.
Davidson, a brother-in-law of the well-known
insurance agent, Mr. S. M. Moore. Mr. Davidson has been in the insurance business
for many years, and know the business most
thoroughly. He is a very expert insurance accountant and examiner, and his services have always been eagerly sought for by companies who
needed a straightening out of their affairs. He
is a man of high character and interrity, and it

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Judge Wallace is taking a rest. No more County Court until after New-Year's Day. The work of cleaning the Jail goes steadily

The Grand Jury yesterday heard the case of Depler, charged with the murder of a brother of Ald. Sweeney, but did not finish its labors. It will report to-morrow, and be discharged.

of venue from Justice Summerfield, and the fight was one of Christmas night's stabbing affrays.

Justice Summerfield vesterday held the following: William Murphy, John Burke, John McIntyre, vagrants, \$20 or thirty days each in the House of Correction; Frank Kinchen, \$20 or ninety days; Neillie Burton, drunk, thirty days; T. J. Whalen, larceny of robe from A. Rivet, of No. 210 North Clark street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Eddle Brown, vagrant, thirty days; John Roe and Edward King, larceny from William White, No. 40 Pacific avenue, \$700 each to the Criminal Court; Toney Flynn, James Driscoll, and Patrick Halpin, disorderly, \$10 each. Robert Halpin, disorderly, took a change of venue to Justice Pollak, and was fined \$10. The complainant was also assessed for being a party to the disturbance.

Wednesday night Officer John Londeck found a sack full of green hides secreted near the corner of Archer avenue and Wallace streets, in the vicinity of Reid & Sherwin's packingbouse. Conjecturing that the hides were stolen, the officer secreted himself and awaited the coming of the thieves. Just as two men were carting the sack away, he ordered them to halt, and, meeting with no response, he fired a shot into the air and a second at the men. One of the men, Pat Burns, dropped, but his pal escaped, and when taken to the Twenty-second Street Station he was found to be but slightly injured in the right thigh. Dr. Moore dressed the wound, and for a few days Burns will sojourn at the station.

of Ald. Sweeney, but did not finish its labors. It will report to-morrow, and be discharged.

A night session of the Criminal Court was held last evening, and another session will be held this evening, the object being to mete out justice to Jail inmate prior to the commencement of the new year.

There was more of the Turner forgery case yesterday, the plague being revived by a motion for the dismissal of the second indictment against Howard A. The motion was overruled, and the usual exception noted.

The Board yesterday authorized the Committee on Public Charities to purchase all the supplies needed for the several county institutions for January. A few moments later the Committee, McCleevy & Co., gathered up the requisitions and went on their way rejoicing.

Sheriff Kern is now happy. The Board yesterday gave him five additional appointments to make, which, it is said, he has traded with the Commissioners. In other words, the Board, or its members, will make the appointments, and he will be astisfied with having his price for dicting prisoners remain as it is.

The Collectors' books for the following towns have been delivered: West Chicago, North Chicago, Barringion, Bremen, Calumet, Hanover, Lake, Lake View, Lemont, Maine, Orland, Palatine, Proviso, and Worth. The books for the other towns are ready for delivery. Mike Evans has not been seen at the City Clerk's office for several days.

It has been whispered around for several days that it costs more to feed the employes at the new County Hospital than it does the patients. The rumor seems a little unreasonable, but is to be looked into. Whoever undertakes the task would do well to find out just where the Superintendent of the building—who is paid \$5 per day by the county—gets his meals, and how many contractors and their employes, find comfort for the inner man at the expense of the county at the Hospital tables.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$2,443 The Comptroller yesterday sent another \$100,000 to the American Exchange National Bank of New York City to meet the January in-

terest on Chicago bonds.

There have been twenty-seven butcher-li-censes taken out since Christmas. The Mayor's policeman who is poking up the delinquents is evidently earning his salary.

The three children—two boys and one girl—of a Mr. Ellind, who lives on West Twentieth street, near Hoyne, died yesterday of the same disease, cerebro-spinal meningitis. They were aged 1. 4, and 6 years respectively. Such a wholesale bereavement from such a cause is of rare occurrence.

wholesale bereavement from such a cause is of rare occurrence.

The Comptroller has secured from a home bank a ioan of \$100,000, which he expects to be able to return before long. The money will be applied to the payment of salaries of the city employes. Aid. McCrea said yesterday that he did not anticipate any trouble in securing loans to pay January, February, and March salaries.

Corporation-Counsel Anthony has not given his revenue draft for publication, though he has it ready. Mr. Anthony has a theory that a tax assessed on property is a lieu upon it forever until it is paid. There may be some technicality by which the tax is uncollectable under the law then in force, but the debt remains, and can be collected when the law shall provide the machinery for the proper collection of the tax. Mr. Anthony backs his theory by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State.

The North Side Pumping Works were entirely stopped night before last for fifty-five minutes,—not for several days, as one of the papers had it,—and during that time there was a head of water from the West Side Works that raised a column of water at the North Side Works sixty-five feet above the lake level, and at the other works about 100 feet above. The fact surprised the managers of the works, who are pleased with the unusual power displayed. The West Side Works are good ones, and it is a noteworthy fact that they require but about

THE REVIVAL

Mr. Moody Expounds the Parable of the Sower, and Describes

The Manner in Which the Word Is Received by the World.

In the Evening He Pleads for the Re-demption of Farwell Hall,

Which Groans Under an Indebtedness of \$78,000.

The Woman's Christian Association and THE NOON SERVICES.

"Sweet Hour of Frayer," the following requests were read by the Rev. Mr. Davis: For a church and pastor in this city; the church and pastor at Iura; for a father; for a husband by a wife who has prayed for him for twenty years; by a mother that her only child might be saved now; by a wife and mother for her family, especially for her husband in trouble; by a young convert that God would restore her to health; by a wife for herself and family; for the students of the German Theological College at Berea, O.; for an invalid brother and his friend; by his mother for a sick and absent son; for a Swedish family; for "my friends at home;" for a lady in the city sick with consumption, who does not feet ready to die; for a nephew and a brother in the dark; for a lawyer in Dubuque; for the conversion of five young men, and others.

The opening prayer was offered by Mr. Charles M. Moreton, State Secretary for lilinois of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Moody read the parable of the sower, from the thirteenth chapter of Matthew, and also Christ's explanation of it, which he proceeded to amplify and illustrate, as follows:

I have been asked about those who have been converted during the past three months, whether they might all be expected to hold out. The Union Catholic Library Association announces, a very attractive programme for one of their series of popular entertainments to occur at their hall, corner of State and Monroe streets, this evening.

Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, will lecture Sunday afternoon at McCormick Hall, on "A Republican Form of Government," and will illustrate his subject from some of his recent observations in Louislana. Admission 10 cents. Doors open at 2; lecture begins at 8.

THE YALE COLLEGE CLUS CONCERT.

The Yale College Glee Club, composed of sixteen male voices, will give one of their characteristic concerts at McCormick's Hall Wednesday evening. Jan. 3, for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the Yale Boat Club. The Club has sung in public for several years past, and it will be remembered gave very pleasant concerts here in 1874. The programme will consist largely of college choruses, with some more ambitious miscellaneous numbers by way of contrast.

pockets.

John W. Wallgreen is locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station upon complaint of Emma M. Isaacsen, of No 193 North Market street, who is afraid he will do her violence. Emma says that John is a lazy brute who gets coal from the County Relief and then sells it to buy whisky. Whence cometh the difficulty. Justice Scully yesterday sent Michael McCullough, vagrant, to the House of Correction in default of a \$50 fine, and assessed Josie Fitzgerald and four inmates all the way from \$25 to \$3. To-day Hattle O'Hara, an Amazonian from Bridgeport, will come before him for threatening to kill John Regan, of No. 616 Lumber street, as will also Basili Jowaski, an indefatigable wife-beater.

Officer Dan Riordan, to whom has recently been given the supervision of all the gambling hells in town, last evening called Officer Seibert to his assistance and pulled No. 68 Randolph street, catching three inmates, No. 119 Clark street, where four immates were captured; and, also James Fields' poker-room at the corner of LaSalie and Madison street, capturing the keeper and four inmates.

Ballslaro Jurkas was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500 by Justice D'Wolf for an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury upon the person of Pasquella Nocco and some other person. The latter did not appear to prosecute, and so Joseph Caccio, who was also mixed up in the fight, was discharged. The case was a change of venue from Justice Summerfield, and the fight was one of Christmas night's stabbing affrays.

Justice Summerfield vesterday held the following summerfield, and the fight was one of Christmas night's stabbing affrays. you causot pay your debts, you dare not get up in a prayer-meeting and testify for Christ, because there is somebody present that you owe. How many people there are in Chicago to-day who are saying, "O, if I were only free." In I. Corinthians, iii., 18, we find: "Every man's work shall be made manifest; for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire, because the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is; if any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire."

There are some people who are just saved, and that is all; they have no reward; everything they have done is burned up.

Then there is the fourth class,—I am sorry there are so few of them,—who are faithful hearers of the Word; who have something left after this life is over; and these are they who shall shine as the light, and as the stars forever and ever.

Meeder the grown out the brown "Work."

hearers of the Word; who have something left after this life is over; and these are they who shall shine as the light, and as the stars forever and ever.

Mr. Moody then gave out the hymn, "Work, for the Night Is Coming."

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell said: It seems rather discouraging that two out of the four classes of hearers mentioned by our Lord should not bring forth suy fruit at all, and that the third should bring forth scarcely any; but there is one encouragement, and that is the wonderful vitality there is in God's good seed. We sow it and walt year after year to see it spring up, and at last it does spring up in some of the most hopeless and unlooked-for places.

The Doctor then mentioned the case of a lady, who, after twenty-six years of rejection of the Gospel, had lately accepted it and given her heart to Christ.

The Rev. Mr. Wells gave an interesting sketch of the experience of a prominent Chicago business man, who had recently been converted. He had attended church for years, but had never heard the Word. Assoon as ever the minister would commence his sermon he always immediately gave himself up to planning stores and residences, which it was his business to build and sell, or to elaborating some financial plan. This man says the devil is the best architect and financier that he knows of. This singular state of things did not exist in his mind when he went to listen to a locture, but whenever anything was spoken from the Word of God the devil was always on hand with his plans of houses or money-making to catch away the Word out of his heart.

Remarks were also made by the Rev. Mr. McChesney, of the Park-Avenue M. E. Church, on the "Mathematics of Christ in the Gospels." He showed that if the audience present would begin and continue to bring forth fruit for Christ, even at the rate of twofold a year, and if the work in that proportion could go steadily on, by the year 1896 the whole world might rise up and sing the Doxology together.

The Rev. W. Patten, D. D., advised that people be taught to count t

EVENING SERVICES.

overcoats for the Pioneer Hose Company.

Agreed to.

The same Committee reported back the petition of Dr. Quinlan, and recommended that he be allowed to move the office of the Avenue House west to the alley, if he conformed to the protest of M. F. Haskin. Adopted.

It was decided that hereafter the matter of filing cisterns should be left with the Village Engineer, and the revenue therefrom paid into the Treasury for the benefit of the Fire Department. EVENING SERVICES.

How to Carry on the work.

There were nearly 7,000 people who came out last evening to hear Mr. Moody tell how to carry on the revival work after the close of the Tabernacle meetings. Of course every one expected something thoroughly enterprising and practical, but his moving and tender appeal to Chicago Christians to make a thank-offering to God to the amount of \$75,000, to be used in wining out the stock and paying the debts of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Assocration. was somewhat of a surprise. After the usual introductors exercises, Mr. Moody commenced his address by reading a letter, which was one of many similar ones received by him of late, asking what the poor, and the strangers, and the penitent thieves, harlots, gamblers, etc., etc., were to do after the Tabernacle meetings should close.

The letter implied that the pew-doors of the churches would not be open to such persons, which view of the case Mr. Moody vehemently denied. He said he knew of churches where they were making especial efforts to bring in the Treasury for the benefit of the Fire Department.

The Water-Works Committee presented a lengthy report upon the matter of a settlement with G. W. James & Co., recommending that a certificate of sidebtedness for \$4,000 be issued to James & Co., and the balance of \$1,383 reserved until the tests now making are completed, and a final settlement effected.

John J. Foster saked leave to add an inch to the sidewalk in front of his property on West Railroad avenue, making it two inches in thickness, in accordance with the ordinance. The request was granted.

HYDE PARK.

A vestry-meeting of the St. Panl's Episcopal Church was held Sunday evening. Nothing was done, and they are still in want of a pastor.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

For New-Year's Day we would call the attention of families to supply their tables with the finest brands of old Kentucky whisky, Scotch whisky, Cognse, Jamaica rum, sherry, port, Rhine and Missouri wines, etc., from the well-known firm of Kirchhoff & Neubarth, 24 East Lake street.

death unto death to those who hear it but do not receive it, and the sermous which now awaken them will make no impression on them at all five years hence.

The trouble with other people is, they have not backbone enough. I found a young man in the inquiry-room the other night who said his wife was bitterly opposed to his being a Christian, and he was hesitating on that account. Perhaps some may try to drown their convictions by going to some place of amusement. Earth is in league with hell against the Christian life, and Satan all the time stands ready to catch away the good such. These are the first class mentioned in the parable.

The second class are those who go with the current; they like to be on the winning side, but their consciences are not reached. I know one man who professes to have been converted in these meeting, who has not paid his board-bill and is cheating a poor widow out of her money. Such conversion as that does no good. A true Christian, like a tree, most grow down as well as up, if he is going to stand long. He must grow down in humflity as well as up in profession. There are a great many people who, like Peter, are willing to be upon the Mount of transfiguration with Christ, who forsake Him when He comes to Gethsemane.

The throughed who said his wife the convictions by going to some place of amusement. Earth is in league with hell against the converted in the parable.

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The third class are those who good and their appetite for item of

had one. They got on well enough without the Young Men's Christian Association, because employers then used to take their clerks into their own families; but now, if the young man keeps his business hours he is left the rest of the time to go to the devil as fast as he liftes.

Mr. Moody closed his address with several thrilling incidents, going to show the Christian privilege and duty of caring for those who have no one to care for them. He appealed for the money as a thank-offering, saying, "If you grudge the money, God can get alone without it, and without you also; but if your hearts are grateful for your own salvation, prove it by helping on this great work for the salvation of others." He then closed with an earnest prayer in behalf of the Association; after which the meeting broke up as usual into inquiry and other small meetings.

Announcements.

This is Temperance-Day. Noon meeting at the Tabernacle, and preaching there by Mr. Moody at Sp. m. Woman's temperance prayer-meeting at Farwell Hall at 3p. m., and men's meeting there at 9 o'clock.

WOMAN'S WORK.

WOMAN'S WORK.

MEETING OF THE W. C. A.

The Women's Christian Association held another meeting yesterday morning in the Biblercoom of lower Farwell Hall. Hereafter the meetings will be held every month, commencing Thursday morning. Mrs. E. D. Clark presided, and, after the usual religious exercises, said she had received a lotter from the State's Attorney calling attention to the case of a young girl in the County Jall who desired to reform. Mrs. Clark had called on her, and remained with her half a day. These personal visits were very necessary. Mrs. Clark adverted to the necessity of establishing a Home for young and friendless shop-girls who were earning small wages, and had to endure the contaminating influence of cheap and ville boarding-houses. Such a home should be near the heart of the city, and she had been looking at a couple of houses on Morgan street, between Madison and Washington, which she thought would be well suited for the purpose, and which could be had by the lst of May.

Mrs. Thornson, of Cincinnati, spoke of a similar movement started in her city some years ago. Its success had been simply wonderful.

Beveral ladies, notably Mrs. Dr. Baker, spoke on the necessity of providing some sort of a home, or an asylum, for erring women who desired to repent, inasmuch as the County Hospital provided no treatment for those suffering with disease, and the Erring Women's Refuge received only those who were well and wanted to reform. There was no asylum open to the great mass of these poor, sick, erring women.

Mrs. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson said it was a matter almost passing the human understanding that the taxpayers of Cook County were taxed for the support of the County Hospital, and yet nothing was done to ameliorate the condition of these women. Ble thought it possible to necessarily complex. She thought it possible to interest the medical officers in the matter, and she hoped something would grow out of it.

Mrs. Hosg incorporated this idea in a motion to appoint a committee to confer with Drs. Pitch, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. McCornick.

Pitch, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. McCornick.

One of the ladies observed that there was a faw in the constitution. Suppose the President were away for a while, nobody could draw any money. What could be done! Shouldn't the Treasurer have this matter under her control!

Mrs. Hoag, of the Home of the Friendless, said she could perhaps give some advice in this sonnection. Everybody was familiar with the late exposures of a certain charitable institution in the city, wherein it appeared that certain definite sums of money had mysteriously disappeared. [Significant smiles and several "Ohs."]

The leason she drew from this, as well as from her experience in the Home of the Friendless, was that no money was to ever go out of the institution unless it went through a sort of reditage and sealing-way process.

The subject of the Employment Burean then came up, and several ladies called attention to

CAUTION.

There is baking powders sold in bulk for Dr.
Price's Cream Baking Powder, which is not his.
The genuine is in cansonly.

GUNTHER SANDS On the 27th inst, at the sidence of George W. Lyon, 593 West Venren-st., by the Rev. Brooke Harrord, Arthumsher and Miss Mary T. Sands. No cards.

McEWEN-Dec. 28. of scarlet fever, Mary, a set daughter of Robert and Hannah McEwen, a i years 3 months and 10 days.

vited.

THOMAS—In this city, Dec. 27, of scarletina, Lulis Etta, youngest daughter of J. H. and Eliza A. Thomas, aged 7 years and 11 months. Funeral from No. 139 North Haisted-st. to-day (Friday) at 2 o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to Paw Paw, Mich., for Interment.

Twoodstock (Ill.) papers please copy.

OTTREY—Dec. 28, at his residence, 556 Hubbard-st. William Ottrey, of caneer, aged 53. Safe in Jesus.

Funeral from residence Dec. 29.

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. At Dwelling No. 593 Wabash-av., Friday Morning, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock. The whole consisting of Parier, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Lambrequina, Lace Cartains, Brusels Carpets, Giass, China and Plated Ware, Rosewood-Cased 7-octave Plano Porte.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PICTURES.

The fine stock of Engravings, Chromos, &c., will be sold at Auction FRIDAY. CLOSING AND LAST 108 East Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE.

STOCK OF A JEWELER

AT AUCTION, Salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. Elegans Cameo Seta, high cost; Cluster and Sollitairs Diamond Seta, Hings and Pina, Neck and Fob Chains, Bracelets, Gold Seta, Charma, Gold and Silver Watches, Plated Tes Seta, 1ce Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Enives, Opera Glassos, and a variety of other goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!! AT AUCTION! PRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 O'Clock,
AT OUR SALESROOMS, 115 AND 120 WARASH-AV.
16 New Sleighs, Assorted Styles.
1 Leather-Top Buggy, New.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Furniture, Carpeta, Pianos, Organ.

Sarbio Manicla.

200 Hankela, 75 Mattresses, 200 Pillowa.

100 New Gook Stoven, all sizes.

And Orlang Merchandles.

And Orlang Merchandles.

ATURDAY MORNING. Dec. 30. at 9:30 o'clock, at their salesmooms, 118 and 120 Walnath av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., For Friday Morning, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock,

Closing Sale of the Year.
NEW PARLOR SUITS, NEW CHAMBER SETS. BRUSSELS, VELVET & WOOL CARPETS which must be sold to close invoices.
Lounges, bofas, Office Desks, Rasy Chairs, Fancy
Tables, etc., etc. General Household Goods.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

General Merchandise. Tess, Cipars, Furs, etc., etc.
Plated Ware, etc., etc.,

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabneh-av.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 0:30 O'CLOCK.
Is crates W. E. and English tron-stone China-Ware,
Imported Fancy Goods, 600 Row-Back Chairs, 100 CaneSeat Rockers, 50 dozen Coal-Scattics, 30 chests Gunpowder Ton, good quality. Attend this saie for bargains.
The closing-up sale of this year we shall offer, to pay
advances, a very large and fine assortment of

FURNITUE RE

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, in every style and
quality, Library, Diaing Room, and Klichen-Furniture, Offer-Denks, Show-Cases, Mirrors, made-up
Carpets.

VOLUME XX WATCHES, DIAM

ry of new styles, to he West.

Fresh arrival Watches, Guard Bilver Goods. Opened This Ev Monday Mo 266 & 268 Wa

nded to.

TITIN BAN

SWISS and NOTE

LACE CURTAINS. SHADES, at very during the Holidays

233 STATE OLD STAND OF ALLEN. Stockholders'

The annual meeting of the stock of the shortest of Director will be considered in the shortest of Director will be considered in the shortest of July 1800 to Chicago City Railwa The annual meeting of the Stocks case City Railway Company, for it tors, and the transaction of any may properly come before them, office of the Company, No. 50 stansaction, 10, 1577, at 3 o'clock p. m. W. H. E.

The same a section of the stock for the election of Directors for the place of the stock for the election of Directors for the stock of the beauting office on Try leasury parts, between the bount of BTRON 5. Election I

Notice is horeby given, that the Directors of the Tradery Insurance case, Ill., will be held at the office see, 50 and 27 Chember of Commissionally, January 1st, A. D. 1877, from 10 o'clock at the 0.12 o'clock College, Dec. 28, 1879. NOTIC The annual meeting of the s Union Stock-Yard National Re the election of Directors, will b ing office Monday, Jan. 6, between and 5 o'clock p. m.

Stockholders'

A BIND AND

CHARLES H ATTORNEY Rooms 4 and 5, 91 1